

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 17

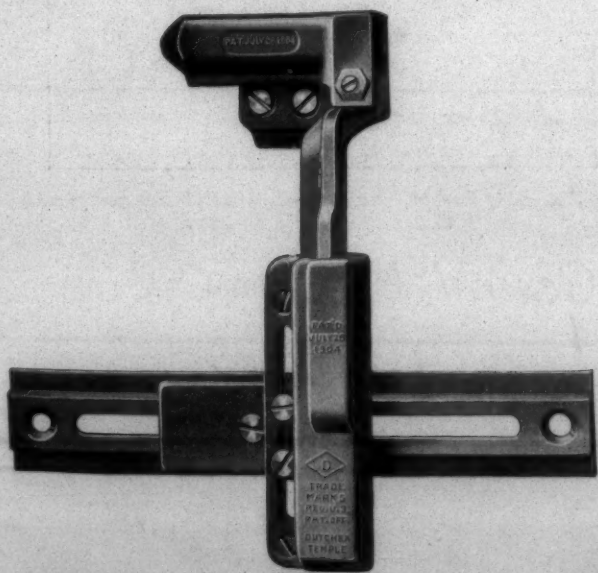
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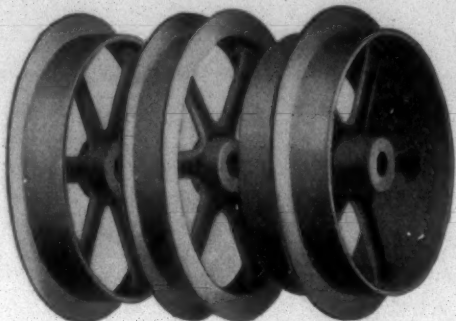
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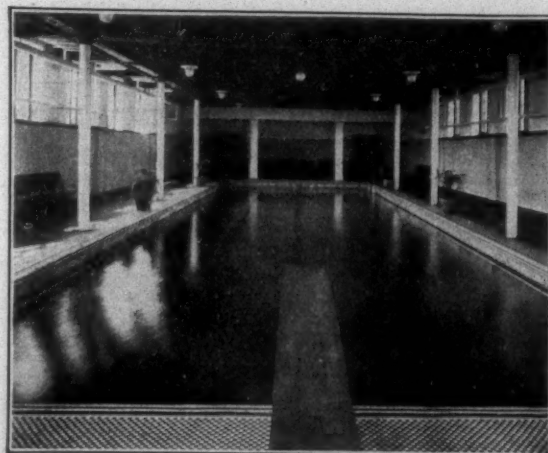
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Urge Universal Adoption of American Cotton Standards at Conference

A strong plea for the establishment of universal standards for American cotton was made before the International Cotton Conference in session at Liverpool, England, by William R. Meadows, of the United States Department of Agriculture. As a mean for carrying into effect the plan outlined in his address before the assembly, Mr. Meadows introduced a resolution, in effect, providing:

That the official cotton standards of the United States, with such modifications as may be determined upon, should be adopted and universally accepted as the sole recognized standards of classification of American cotton; and that a committee of influential representatives and recognized experts of the cotton industry be appointed to co-operate with the Liverpool Cotton Association and the United States Department of Agriculture in taking the necessary steps at the earliest practicable date to accomplish this purpose, including the consideration and agreement upon any changes or modifications of existing standards that may be deemed necessary.

"The importance of having only a single set of standards for American cotton that shall be universally recognized and applied in the cotton trade," declared Mr. Meadows in support of his resolution, "has long been acknowledged, and efforts to secure the consummation of that end have almost succeeded on at least two occasions, but still the common desire in this direction remains to be realized. That the adoption of uniform standards would greatly simplify the merchandising of cotton is admitted by all. Cotton known as middling in one place, for instance, should be known as middling throughout the world, and cotton of one-inch staple should not mean one thing in one place and something different in another market of equal importance. These are specific instances which point to the great desirability of a common language in the cotton trade of the world.

"Universal standards would not only simplify methods of handling cotton but would tend to higher standards of ethics in the cotton

business. Knowing definitely what is expected of him, a shipper would be more likely to make serious effort to meet his obligations on shipments by supplying the grade and staple stipulated in the contract.

"A most important advantage of universal standards would be the reduced number of arbitrations that are necessarily held in the cotton business each season. Having the same well established standards in the hands of both European buyer and American seller would facilitate shipments in compliance with contracts, and, therefore, it would not be necessary for the purchaser of cotton to arbitrate shipments continually in order to collect claims for failure to ship according to specifications.

"By establishing and using universal standards for American cotton certain advantages will accrue to the producers of superior varieties of cotton. The world needs cotton of good staple and spinners are anxious to encourage the production of superior varieties. With a single set of standards for classification established, it is natural that the higher prices which spinners pay for cotton of superior character and staple should be reflected back to the producer more readily than under the present methods when both grade and staple standards are questions of uncertainty and controversy.

"By the adoption of uniform standards throughout the world, trading on the future exchanges in both Europe and America will be more nearly on the same basis, future quotations would be more readily comparable, and better hedging facilities would result than when material discrepancies exist in the terms of the future contracts."

"I take it, therefore, that the importance and desirability of universal standards having been recognized in past conferences and by similar meetings of the cotton trade it will not be disputed in the present conference, and that this representative body will lend its active support to the movement to secure universal standards and will take the initiative in finding a way for the accomplishment of that end.

"I desire to confine myself strictly

to the consideration of the matter of universal standards of classification. I do not raise questions which, though important in themselves, are not strictly connected with the subject of standards and should be separately considered. The treatment of tare, country damage, loss in weight and arbitrations, although of great importance, should not be included in the discussion of the important question of uniform standards.

"It is doubtless unnecessary, but in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding it may be stated that the adoption of universal standards would in no way prevent or interfere with the practice of European spinners in buying their supplies of cotton on mark or type. Under the proposed change they would be unhampered in following this method of business.

"The end in view may be accomplished through the courses of action which I wish to present for your impartial consideration.

Practically all of the American cotton exchanges, he told the conference, passed resolutions endorsing the idea of uniform standards. Many of the leading American cotton firms have expressed similar views. Associations representing producers have likewise favored the establishment of a single set of standards. The American cotton trade almost solidly favors the establishment of uniform standards, he said.

"The simplest way, it seems to me, to bring about the establishment of universal standards for American cotton," Mr. Meadows continued, "would be for the leading cotton exchanges of Europe to adopt the official cotton standards of the United States for American upland cotton as they now exist, since they have already been considered and approved by competent officials of the leading European exchanges. As here used the term 'Upland' includes all growths of cotton within the United States except Sea Island, Meade, and American-Egyptian or Pima. It is thought that there will be no question regarding the United States official cotton standards for determining length of staple as that stand-

ard is a basic, descriptive one on which interested parties should find no difficulty in agreeing, inasmuch as character in cotton is not covered by these standards."

"In this proposal to adopt the official cotton standards of the United States as the basis of the world cotton standards for American cotton, there is implied no criticism of any other standards, and the recommendation is made solely for sound, practical reasons. They have the sanction and recognition of the laws of the United States, and that Government assures their accuracy. They became legally effective in 1915 and have remained unchanged ever since. They govern in all deliveries of cotton on all American future exchange contracts, and have been officially adopted by all important American spot cotton exchanges. In addition they are recognized in the laws of several of the States and American producers, merchants and spinners alike have found it desirable to conduct their business on the basis of these standards. The United States Department of Agriculture has unexcelled classification rooms and facilities and employs experts in cotton classification to enable it to maintain the standards unchanged and the proper application of the standards. By authority of Congress there is annually expended more than \$200,000 in the United States for these purposes, and for the dissemination of market information based upon these standards.

"In advocating the adoption of the official cotton standards of the United States I do not contend that all of the present standards are perfect nor that some changes would not prove to be desirable or acceptable. If changes are desired by any important section of the cotton industry the United States Department of Agriculture will gladly co-operate in the task of determining proper modifications. It will do this because it is considered of the highest importance that the standards be practical in application and universally recognized and used by growers, merchants, spinners and others who are concerned in the handling of American cotton. I do not think, however, that the formulation and

adoption of such modifications should prevent the immediate acceptance and use of the official cotton standards of the United States until such modifications shall have been agreed upon. It should be mentioned in this connection that the United States cotton futures act, the law which governs these standards, specifically requires that there shall be at least one year's public notice of any changes or revision of the standards and it might take considerable time and care to work out changes, if found necessary, which would be acceptable to all interests concerned.

"But the United States Department of Agriculture seeks no advertisement or advantage for itself in this matter and is merely directing its efforts to secure the adoption of a single set of standards that will be universally accepted as a means of benefitting the cotton trade as a whole. It may be stated that the only standards at present in use in the trade in American cotton are the Liverpool standards, principally used in England and the Continent, and the official cotton standards of the United States which are commonly used within the country of production.

"As a matter of fact, the variations between the Liverpool grades and the official standards of the

United States for the grades of white cotton are such that they should be easily reconciled. An "entente cordial" among producers, merchants and spinners should certainly be worked out and the set of standards thereby resulting should be accepted by all those interested and be put into universal use. Accordingly, I wish to suggest, in case objection is raised to the method which I have already presented for accomplishing the purpose that this conference use its good offices to reconcile present discrepancies between Liverpool standards and the official cotton standards of the United States, and thereby reach a common ground on the matter.

"In this connection it is not amiss to say that Liverpool's distinction as to priority in the cotton trade is fully recognized. It is known that she is proud of and jealous of her reputation as a cotton market. It is not my desire to detract from or to impair in any way her prestige. But certainly with the wise leadership in matters pertaining to cotton usually displayed at Liverpool, the Liverpool Cotton Association will readily participate in an undertaking which has such far-reaching and beneficial effects on the cotton trade on both sides of the Atlantic as the question under consideration."

Mills Blamed for Many of Sins Put to Finishers

That many of the defects found in finished cottons of all kinds, generally attributed to the "finisher," but for which the spinner or weaver is more often responsible, could be minimized, if not eliminated, by more continuous co-operation between the factors concerned, was the burden of a paper read by S. H. Higgins and Andrew Hodge, British delegates at the World Cotton Conference.

The "finishers" contend, it was stated, that it is as much in the interest of the spinner and weaver as it is in that of the "finisher" to reduce to a minimum all those faults in their products which make it more difficult for the "finisher" to place a perfect article in the hands of the consumer.

"It is fairly obvious," said the speakers, "that the best first step toward achieving this end is in continuous close touch between the parties concerned right from cotton grower, ginner, packer, spinner, sizer and weaver to customer, so that each in the carrying out of his part in the production may avoid as far as practicable any practice that may create difficulty in the succeeding operation, and thus by close co-operation promote the development of the whole trade on sound lines.

"The difficulties of the 'finisher' in this connection center mainly around positive cloth faults in the goods handler, or in the receipt of otherwise perfect goods which, either owing to the type of spinning or weaving, are not suitable for the treatment to which the 'finisher' subjects them, or for producing the qualities desired by the consumer."

The "positive" cloth faults which the "finisher" is up against, it was stated, are (1) cotton faults, (2) mechanical faults, and (3) chemical faults. Each of these three classes of common faults were briefly discussed. Under mechanical faults would fall those due to uneven spun yarns, uneven weaving, floats, etc.

In all of these cases, which often result in streamy dyeing and streamy or bare printing of colored grounds, it was stated that the fault is confused with that due to the finisher's operation, and the finisher or merchant generally has to pay the penalty.

"This is a type of trouble which does not appear to be quite sufficiently recognized by the spinner and weaver, and possibly the finisher himself is in many cases not as scrupulously careful as he might be in pointing out to the merchant and the manufacturer the unsuitability of such cloths for producing the desired results in the finished goods.

"The experience of such troubles by the 'finisher' points very clearly to the need for more continuous contact between spinner, weaver and 'finisher,' as in many cases, if the manufacturer of the cloth were made aware of the purpose for which his goods were to be used, such faults could be avoided during manufacture.

"That such co-operation between the various sections of the industry is entirely practicable is clearly shown by the experience in producing goods containing colored yarns which have to be capable of standing the bleaching process.

"Very considerable difficulties were experienced in the earlier

stages of the development of this class of business. In one case a dozen yarns were sent to the bleacher with the request that the dyestuffs be tested for fastness to bleach. Eleven were found not to stand a boil in water, and only one was a fast color. In recent years the trouble has been even greater because of the scarcity of suitable dyestuffs, but by close co-operation between dyestuff maker, dyer, manufacturer and bleacher, these difficulties are being overcome and a very excellent range of finished products is being placed on the market."

Spinning Machinery at Zenith of Perfection.

Improvements which have been made year after year during the past half century in the development and construction of cotton spinning machinery have brought the entire system to such a degree of perfection that it is unlikely that the future will see any mechanical changes of a radical nature. This was the substance of a survey of the progress made in cotton spinning from the early factory-system days up to the present, contained in a paper read by Arthur J. Holt, a British delegate, at Thursday afternoon session of the World Cotton Conference.

There is room, however, he said, for certain needed "refinements" in the various preliminary processes of spinning, from the carding engines to the spinning frames themselves. In the actual spinning, he said, further improvements have been attempted in many directions, such as revolving rings, spindles running at varying speeds from the empty to the full bobbin, fixed ring rails and lifting spindles, but most of these devices have met with little or no success. The maximum rates of speeds for the most economical results, he thought, have been reached.

He did expect the perfection of some systems of mechanical doffing in the cotton trade of Lancashire, due to the Government's new limitations on the ages of child labor. The endeavors to produce on the ring spinning frame a cop in imitation of a mule cop, a departure much to be desired for weft yarns, have been more or less successful, he said—"generally less."

One process which he said is at present attracting the attention of several inventors, mostly on the Continent, is that of roller drafting, with the object of obtaining very long drafts. Most of these, he said, are systems which have been tried years ago, and are being again revived.

"There is, however, a method of drafting on trial in which the ordinary middle rollers—top and bottom—are supplemented with endless flexible leather bands, through which the cotton passes on its way to the front rollers. This method, which imitates the action of the finger and thumb in the hand-wheel spinning, when several disadvantages have been overcome, may have a successful future before it."

Administration Sees Cheer in Recovery of Textile Industry.

Washington—Prosperity in world wide industrial and agricultural fields is not returning as quickly as had been expected by Administration leaders, it was learned here.

Despite this, it is felt that relief is not far distant and the textile situation in the United States is pointed to as a harbinger of "normalcy." The recovery of the textile manufactures, from a point of almost complete shutdown conditions a few months ago to a basis of from 40 to 70 per cent operations at present, is thought here as indicating some relief in sight.

Agricultural conditions in the United States continue to be the most important barrier to a prompt return to prosperity, according to Government officials, the average purchasing power of the farmer today being only 65 per cent of the purchasing power in the five years preceding the war.

This indicates, it is felt, the serious fundamental economic handicap of the primary producer, and transportation conditions are the leading contributory cause to this stagnation. To remedy this, the Harding administration is centering its activities on ways and means to reduce agricultural railroad rates, and at the same time secure the financial stability of the railroads.

International financial conditions have also been thoroughly investigated by the administration with a view to the ability of outside countries to take American exports. In this regard, Secretary of Commerce Hoover has surveyed the gold stocks of the world, developing approximately \$200,000,000 in gold, the source of which is unknown.

Two theories have been advanced as to the source of this gold, the first of which is to the effect that the metal constitutes the gold supply of Soviet Russia, which during the past four months has been slowly absorbed by the outside world.

The other theory is to the effect that in the face of bettered and more stable world conditions, gold held in secret storage by individuals throughout the world has been released and again flows in normal fields of industry.—Daily News Record.

Increasing Flow of Cotton to Germany.

Galveston, Tex.—A general revival of cotton shipments to Bremen and other German ports from Galveston is reported by steamship operators and forwarding agents here. Bookings for June and July, these men say, are heavier than they have been at this season of the year since before the war.

This has been an unusually profitable year for the ocean carriers in the cotton carrying business, for instead of all the business being crowded into the winter months, as is generally the case, it has been extended throughout the spring months and is continuing into the summer.

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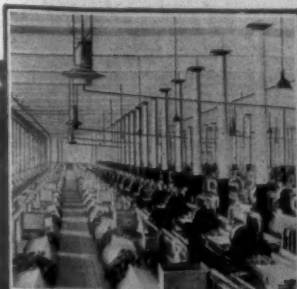
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Seeks World Basis for Cloth Prices

Manchester, Eng.—Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor marketing and director of the bureau of business of research in Harvard, prepared an interesting paper which was read before the world cotton conference on "International Comparisons of Cloth Prices." Dr. Copeland said in part:

"As a start toward a better understanding of the factors affecting the prosperity of the cotton industry weekly figures are being compiled on comparative prices of cloth in several of the world's markets. The plan by which these comparisons are made was worked out originally under my direction by the research committee of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers of the United States. Since October, 1919, the plan has been further developed and continued by the bureau of business research of Harvard University. In carrying on this investigation the bureau has the same object as in its research in other fields. Reliable, scientific data regarding business methods and business conditions that will aid instruction in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and that at the same time will be of direct value to business men are sought.

"The plan, as it stands at the present time, is far from complete. It includes only standard grey cloth manufactured from medium counts of yarn; it should be extended to other groups of fabrics. So far, comparisons have been undertaken only between the United States, England, India, China and Japan. Although these countries probably represent more than 60 per cent of the world's production and 54 per cent of the world's consumption of cotton cloth, obviously there are numerous other important markets for which similar price comparisons should be prepared. It also is possible that improvements in the methods by which the comparisons are made may be developed. We consider this plan to be still in the experimental stage, with large opportunities for further expansion and development.

"The plan briefly is as follows: For the comparison of prices in New York and Manchester eight fabrics have been selected to represent each market. For the New York market these eight fabrics have an average construction 61x61, 5.4 yards per pound, No. 29.4 yarn. For Manchester the averages are 63x60, 5 yards per pound, No. 29.3 yarn. Although none of the fabrics included in the two groups are identical, nevertheless all are within the same class of goods and their average construction is similar. It is to be noted that the average count of yarn, which is probably the most important single element, is almost exactly the same in the fabrics selected for both markets.

"For the comparison between New York and Calcutta six fabrics are used. The New York fabrics average 61x62, 4.4 yards per pound, No. 27.5 yarn and the Calcutta fabrics

69x64, 4.3 yards per pound, No. 27.8 yarn.

"For the comparison between New York and Shanghai four fabrics are used. The New York fabrics average 48x49, 6.08 yards per pound, No. 24.4 yarn, and the Shanghai fabrics 64x63, 4.16 yards per pound, No. 24.8 yarn.

"The eight fabrics that are used in comparing prices in New York and Japan average as follows: 59x55, 4.63 yards per pound, No. 23.8 yarn for the New York group, and 56x52, 4.19 yards per pound, No. 23.8 yarn for the Osaka group. For each country fabrics have been selected for which published price quotations regularly are available.

"In these comparisons all the prices are reduced to a weight basis—the price per pound. The use of the pound instead of the yard as the basis unit not only harmonizes with the practice of numerous mills in figuring their costs but, of far more importance, it eliminates several variable factors that otherwise could be provided for only with difficulty. Inasmuch as the fabrics are of the same general type, the use of the weight unit in figuring prices takes care of variations in the width of the cloth and of variations in the number of linear yards per pound. It also takes care of variations in the number of threads to the square inch. Since the fabrics are manufactured from approximately the same average number of yarn and the prices are reduced to a weight unit, in each case we are able to compare average fabrics that for practical purposes are nearly identical.

When reduced to a gold basis the prices of these cotton goods in the United States and England have followed similar courses during the last two years. Converting English prices into American monetary units at current exchange, the English prices were 1 per cent above the New York prices on March 27, 1919, the low point following the armistice. After that date prices in both countries moved upward for a period of about a year. During this upward movement the American prices advanced more rapidly than the English prices, the latter averaging about 16 per cent below the New York prices. After prices began to fall again, however, the decline was more rapid in New York than in Manchester. On July 27, 1920, for example, prices in New York and Manchester for these goods were again almost equal, and from November 2, 1920, till March 8, 1921, the Manchester prices averaged 5.7 per cent above the New York prices. The wide range of the fluctuations of the average price of these goods in New York was from 50.5 cents per pound March 27, 1919, to \$1.16 April 13, 1920, and down to 34.4 cents March 15, 1921.

Despite temporary divergences the similarity of tendencies in the movement of prices in these two countries during this period of extraordinarily rapid change is note-

worthy. It is not a coincidence but an indication of the sensitiveness of the cloth market in these large manufacturing countries. It shows how the economic influences of the world tend to produce almost identical results in markets three thousand miles apart.

"As these price comparisons are continued, developed and expanded, it seems fair to expect that they will be of increasing significance and service. They should help to furnish a guide to an intelligent study of the influences affecting the prices of cotton cloth in the leading markets of the world. They should indicate more exactly than any comparisons heretofore available the effects of some of the broad economic forces than are constantly at work. The cotton goods trade in every country is affected by world conditions. A poor monsoon in India, for example, interferes with the demand for cotton cloth during the following year, and this is reflected in the prices at which cotton goods are sold in England and in the United States. An increase or a decrease in the demand for cloth in the French territory in Northern Africa or in the Belgian Congo will affect cloth prices in other countries at least indirectly through its influence on the price of raw cotton. If the demand for cloth increases at any time so that its satisfaction involves a strain upon the existing productive capacity of the world the result is a sharp upward movement in price. If it falls off at another time to a point below the producing capacity, the result is weakness in price and an uncertainty that tends generally to restrict buying in other markets.

"There is a wealth of data bearing on the raw cotton trade throughout the world. These data have been of great benefit to the entire industry. Although the cloth trade is not carried on through organized speculative markets, nevertheless there is also need for broad information on conditions affecting the trade in cot-

ton piece goods. Price statistics from the leading export and import markets are among the most significant facts to be taken into account. To make use of these facts intelligently it is necessary that they be put on a practical basis for comparison.

"The market for cotton cloth is a world market. When there is depression in the cotton goods trade in any part of the world the spinners and manufacturers in all countries suffer. When there is worldwide prosperity all benefit. The future possibilities for the expansion of the trade in cotton goods are great. They will afford ample opportunities for utilizing the entire manufacturing capacity and the entire supply of new materials that reasonably can be expected to be available. Because of the interdependence of interests, cotton spinners and manufacturers in all countries need to only consider means of providing adequate supplies of raw material but also to study carefully the factors that are influencing the general prosperity of the industry. It is for this latter purpose that we are seeking to develop gradually and in a small way at the present time adequate statistics for the international comparison of cloth prices."

A father, whose looks are not such as to warrant the breaking up of all the existing statues of Apollo, tells the following on himself:

"My little girl was sitting on my lap facing a mirror. After gazing intently at her reflection for some minute, she said:

"Papa, did God make you?"

"Certainly, my dear," I told her.

"And did He make me, too?"—taking another look in the mirror.

"Certainly, dear. What makes you ask?"

"Oh, I don't know. Seems to me He's doing better work lately."

Those who are well must help the sick.

Atco is Model Cotton Mill Village

The following interesting article appeared in a recent issue of the Atlanta Journal with some photographs of the playgrounds, village and school buildings at Atco:

"When a business man or the owner of a large manufacturing plant makes the welfare of his employes the paramount consideration, many wonderful, almost unbelievable, things come to pass. It makes one wonder what sort of a world it might be if all of us lived less for ourselves and more for our fellow-men. Atco, the little mill village located near Cartersville, is a typical instance. It is the plant of the American Textile Company, of which E. L. McClain, of Greenfield, O., is owner, and is known everywhere as one of the model mill towns of the United States. Visitors from far and near, interested in industrial conditions, come to Atco, and this plant

has been used as a model in planning many others. Though the property holdings at Atco take in 550 acres, the village itself is small, compared to many others, having only 145 employes' residence. It is, however, laid out along scientific lines, with comfort and beauty as the main essentials. Wide paved streets, electric lights, modern sanitation and every other convenience make it a regular little metropolitan city.

"Atco is Mr. McClain's special hobby, and no expense is spared toward working out his ideals for it. A modern laundry for the benefit of employes has just been erected, and will handle work at a very materially reduced rate. A beautiful new church building was recently added. The old church will be used as a lodge hall and place of general assembly. A large community house

and a swimming pool are included in the future plans for Atco.

"The mill buildings, ivy covered and surrounded by close cut lawns and beautiful shrubbery, remind one more of an 'alma mater,' than an industrial plant. The plant has a capacity of 33,000 spindles, and its output of unbleached cotton fabric is shipped to eastern and northern concerns to be used for shoe linings, pads for horse collars, etc. Atco has on its pay roll at the present time 300 employees.

"At Atco there is a pleasant freedom from the monotony of design that one finds in many mill villages where the houses are built along the same general lines. Here this effect is achieved more by the arrangement of the grounds than a diversity of design in the houses, which range from three-room cottages to those built for larger families. All the houses are painted white, and box hedges border all the streets and divide many of the front lawns. Gay flowers and an abundance of shrubbery lend charm and distinction, and emphasize the fact that it is the grounds that make or mar any house. The management of the mill make it worth while for residents to take pride in the outside appearance of their homes. For these cottages, with electric lights and water furnished free, the tenants pay at the rate of only 25 cents per room per week.

"In the general scheme of things the children are not neglected. A kindergarten is maintained for them, and a nine months' school instead of seven months provided by the coun-

ty. Recreation for both old and young is provided also — tennis courts, baseball and handball equipment are furnished and attractive play grounds are kept up for the children.

"The mill is at present managed by Donald S. McClain, secretary, a son of E. L. McClain. J. A. Miller, president, is also a resident of Cartersville. Mr. McClain senior is also owner of a large manufacturing plant in Greenfield, O., and is widely known for his work as a philanthropist. Some time ago he presented his home city with a big new high school building.

"Another model plant near Cartersville is that of the Cartersville Mills, of which J. S. Calhoun is president, P. C. Flemister, vice president, and J. F. Fowler, secretary and treasurer. This knitting mill is not only operating every day, but has so many orders on its books that it often works overtime. Its product is knitted underwear, and within the space of a few hundred feet all under one roof, the yarn comes in at the back door and goes out at the front, a finished garment of finest workmanship, tissue wrapped and folded in its pasteboard box, ready for shipment. Something like sixty men and women are employed here and the output is 125 dozen suits of men's and boys' underwear per day."

Wonderful Work of Baldwin Cotton Mills Adult School.

The program of the closing exercises of the mill schools of the Bald-

win Cotton Mills will be held in Baldwin Mill Auditorium at Chester, S. C., on June 24, 1921, and will mark the closing day of the Baldwin Mills Adult School. On that evening at eight o'clock an interesting program will be carried out.

The address of welcome will be by Mr. W. A. Johnson and numerous songs, recitations and plays will follow. At the close of the exercises short addresses will be made by Dr. Reed Smith of University of South Carolina, Miss Wil Lou Gray, State Supervisor of Adult Work, and Mr. Alex Long, president of Baldwin Mills.

Baldwin Mills is most fortunate in having Miss Beatrice Arnold of Woodruff as adult teacher. Since coming to Baldwin two years ago, Miss Arnold has accomplished great results in her line of work.

Each morning Miss Arnold teaches classes in the various homes of the mothers who can not come to the school room.

Afternoon classes are held for the night operatives, while the day operatives may take advantage of the evening classes.

Baldwin Mills is among the first manufacturing plants of the State to provide an adult teacher for its operatives.

Every illiterate person over 14 years of age is cordially invited and personally urged to join one of the classes. These classes are open to the mill operatives free of charge.

The youngest person who learned to read was 16 years of age.

The oldest person to learn to read and write during this time was 61

years of age.

During the 1920-1921 session, 27 persons experienced the thrill of being able to read and write their names for the first time.

The adult school boasts five perfect attendance pupils. These pupils are W. A. Brown, Bunyan Pressley, Baxter Pressley, Mrs. W. B. Ferrell and Lewis Parker. Prizes will be awarded the perfect attendance pupils and those pupils who learned to read and write.

Music for the closing program will be furnished by the Baldwin Mills String Band, which is made up entirely of adult school pupils.

Each month during the year, a big community meeting was held. At these meetings everybody joined in the games, spelling and arithmetic matches, recitations and talks. One of the attractive features of these meetings was the serving of some delicious refreshment each time.

Miss Arnold used a unique method of arousing interest in writing. At various times during the year she had slides made of the pupils' writing, showing the progress made from time to time. These slides will be thrown on the screen on the closing night of the school.

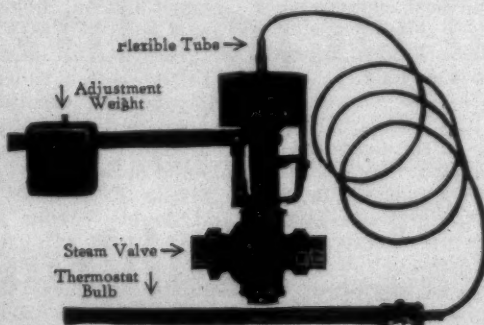
"Sand," a play written by a South Carolina lady and in the interest of the adult school work in South Carolina, will be given in the opera house Thursday evening, July 7, 1921. The entire cast will come from Laurens, being composed of some of the best known young men and women of that city.

Dye With More Economy and Better Results

Keep dye liquor uniformly at just the right temperature, and you save all losses from "seconds"—off shades and streaked places cost money: They reduce the average selling price.

Testing the temperature of the liquor, by physical sense or with a thermometer, not only takes time, but is inaccurate and always expensive.

Automatic Thermostatic Control of Temperature prevents expensive temperature variations in the liquor, while manual control can only correct.



Powers Regulator No. 11

The Thermostatic Bulb is inserted into the dye liquid at any convenient point. The Flexible Tube is long enough to reach to the Regulator on the steam valve, and can be run along the side, out of the way.

The Adjusting Weight makes it possible to set the regulator for the desired temperature, quickly and easily. Once set, it controls the heat accurately, surely.

It is more accurate and sensitive to approaching temperature changes than any operator can be, and is sure to be on the job every minute.

Nothing complicated. Nothing to wear out. Operators like it, because it enables them to turn out better work.

30 Days Free Trial

A Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulator will save its cost many times every year. Once in, it's no more trouble—no expense. Adjustable, at will, to the desired temperature. Entirely self-contained, requiring no air, water or other outside power to operate it.

Put one on a dye kettle or machine of any kind. Use it 30 days. If you're not satisfied that it saves time, work, worry, and steam, and raises the standard of output, send it back at our expense.

Tell us the kind of dye machine you use, size of steam supply pipe, and steam pressure, and we'll let you prove our claim on your own work.

Other Economies

In scouring, automatic regulation of temperature will positively prevent loss from harsh and tender wool. In rinsing and washing the same is true.

When drying in the piece, automatic heat control prevents tearing.

In sizing, even weight and strength are assured by automatic control of size box—and boiling over will never occur. This also reduces the expense of broken ends and chafing.

For any of these, or other processes, we offer a Powers Regulator that will effect savings and improvements—and you may be the judge.

If you're not suited—send back the Regulator.

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TORONTO
Canadian Powers Regulator Co.

Cotton Credits for Poland.

(Extracts from a speech delivered at the Atlanta conference by Mr. Adam Faterson, a director of the Polish Chamber of Commerce and an authority on the Polish textile industry.)

"After five years of enforced complete idleness our textile industry resumed work two years ago. Just two years have elapsed since Mr. Hoover shipped the first 25,000 bales of cotton to the Polish mills. Since that time conditions have improved, and now about 35 per cent of our spindles and our looms are in operation.

"To run our cotton mills at their full capacity of eight hours a day we need about 40,000 bales of cotton a year. In a few years this quantity will hardly be sufficient for our domestic market alone with its more than thirty million population. Our natural pre-war outlet market is already open, and trade is going to be resumed as far as it is possible under present conditions in Eastern Europe. As conditions in Russia will improve and trade with her will be resumed, our cotton industry must increase, and it is my firm belief, based on my personal knowledge of conditions, that in some eight to ten years from now Poland will have to buy seven to eight hundred thousand bales of cotton a year.

"Now, as to the supply of cotton and other raw materials, Poland has the same difficulties as the entire Continent of Europe. We need the cotton, but we cannot pay cash right now. We can buy the cotton and convert it into finished goods. We have the outlet for same, but must have credit. This country has difficulties of a reverse character. You have a enormous surplus of cotton; you are on the eve of a new crop, all of which you cannot use yourselves, and on the other hand you cannot sell it because you are not prepared to sell it on credit terms such as are required by European countries.

"Had this problem been solved last fall the prices of cotton would have been quite different now, and the South would have avoided many hundreds of millions of dollars loss, no matter where the credit is granted to, in this country or across the waters. There is only one thing for the American exporter, banker and farmer to do, and that is to pull together and spread the amount of risk over the whole South. If a farmer or a merchant has ten bales of cotton, let him put into the pool one or two bales for purpose of credit. You can do it in groups, headed by local banks or exporters, always bearing in your minds that you cannot shift the responsibility for credit granted from your own shoulders to those of your banks or your Government.

It is my firm belief that your money thus loaned to our Polish spinners is as reasonably safe as any other credit granted. Our textile mills, established hundreds of years ago, with a high-class reputation in all the European business and banking circles, are in perfect condition. In spite of all the hardships and difficulties Poland has passed through under the Czar re-

gime in the last hundred years, our cotton industry has been gradually developing, and many of our mills count among the best organized and best equipped on the Continent. The city of Lodz, where most of our mills are located, has grown up from 2,000, about a hundred years ago, to a population of 600,000 before the war. The energy and spirit our manufacturers have displayed make me justified in encouraging you to look into this matter.

"Credit at large is based more on confidence of integrity of character, or business ability than on securities. Every banker and business man knows this plain and simple truth.

"If you ask me what kind of securities will safeguard your credits, I can reply that the securities may be mortgages on first-class mills and their high-class reputations, but a still greater security is the nation of more than 30,000,000 people, a sober, industrious, courageous nation with an old and high-class culture, a rich country with great possibilities, a nation which has been struggling for her liberty for 150 years, and in spite of all mishaps and disasters has never lost courage and has finally won and restored her freedom and liberty. To my mind, in the long run, this is a far better security than some of the paper the Stock Exchange is dealing in.

"No matter what kind of government Poland may have—and let me tell you we have one of the most democratic ones—with a really democratic constitution—no matter what course will take the current of political events—no country can live without industry and without mills, which in the long run are undoubtedly the best security."

Revived Textile Trade Reported From Far East.

Vancouver, B. C.—Japanese merchants arriving on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service liner Empress of Russia report business somewhat improving in textile lines. The reports of a bad crop of cotton in India has stiffened the cotton market. Exports from India are favored by the high exchange. The Osaka Shosha Kaisha has chartered the Liverpool Maru, for bringing raw cotton from Bombay. The financial conditions of various companies are also said to have improved.

It is stated that during the past three years Japanese silk has almost entirely monopolized the United States market. Improvement in the Italian situation, and an easement of the Chinese exchange may affect this now. In fact, it is believed that Italian silk will cut largely into the United States silk business from now on. The Japanese goods can compete in quality with Italian and Chinese, but with the Japan Government holding the price up, it is going to be difficult to do business on the large scale that it has been carried in the past.

Passengers from China report trade conditions poor. The exchange situation has caused it, and not politics. E. W. Carter, a well-known Shanghai merchant, says he has never known business to be so poor. J. O. Cooper, another well-known Shanghai merchant, says the depres-

sion that was universal was more keenly felt, and longer lasting in China, owing to the fact that the people did not realize they could no longer spend money at the old wartime boom rate.

Charles Ley, Brussels, Belgium, a prominent exporter, declared that everyone in China was overstocked, and everyone visiting there on business seemed to be merely waiting for business to revive.

"What is the Best and Most Economical Way to Reduce the Number of Rollers Used and Get Good Work?"

(By J. L. Rhinehardt, Second Hand Spinning Room, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C., at April Overseers' Meeting.)

The best and most economical way of reducing the number of rollers used may be summed up under several heads, but the first and main object about the spinning frame is to see that the inside bolster traveler ring, guide wire and spindle are properly adjusted so that the end will stay up, not pull tight, and having the right tension, forming a balloon. This may be classed as the most general rule, but the most direct causes may be classed as follows:

First. See that the roller bars are properly set. By so doing all strain will be relieved off the rollers.

Second. Set the roving frames correctly so that they will give full length to the ends.

Third. See that the rollers are properly saddled and weighted. By doing so the stirrups will not rub the steel rollers.

Fourth. Keep the rollers properly cleaned and all chokes removed. If this is complied with the roller will be given its full speed.

Fifth. Run a roller as long as it will give good results in front, then change to the middle or back section and run there as long as possible and obtain good results.

Sixth. Keep down all hard ends and double roving from the card room, as they will cause a groove to be made in the roller, making it absolutely worthless to be used in front, middle or back.

Seventh. The last and most important question that confronts us is the oiling. The rollers should be properly oiled with the right kind of oil all the time, as the light oil will run out on the leather roller, making it useless, also causing the roller to run dry before oiling again. I find that A No. 3-0 and A No. 5-0 non-fluid gives the best results.

Textiles' Wearing Quality to Be Tested by Government Machine.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, is now constructing a testing machine to determine the resistance to wear of textiles, or, as it is scientifically known, "abrasion," it was announced in a summary of the bureau's activities in the testing of textiles, stating that "everyone who has paid good money for a suit of clothes and then has had it wear out at inconvenient points can appreciate the value of this test."

"The testing of textiles is an im-

portant function of the Bureau of Standards," the report reads. "Many of the Government departments buy large quantities of these materials every year and it is important that a proper check be kept on the quality of the goods supplied. Samples are examined by the bureau's experts to aid the supply committee of the Government in awarding contracts and afterward a certain percentage of the textiles furnished under these contracts is tested to see that the manufacturers are living up to the specifications. Some testing work is also conducted for private individuals and industrial concerns, but only under certain conditions.

"It perhaps is not generally known as to just how textiles are tested except through use, and a few words on the subject may not be out of place. As a matter of fact, service will always be the final test of any material or article, but that test takes a long time and there is difficulty in controlling the test conditions and keeping track of the results. Hence, the importance of proper tests in the laboratory.

"In the first place the strength of textiles is very much affected by the condition of the atmosphere and for this reason all physical tests on these materials, which the bureau carries out, are made in a special room in which the condition of the air may be controlled. By means of special air conditioning apparatus a constant temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and a relative humidity of 65 degrees are maintained throughout the year.

"What might be called preliminary tests for textiles determine among other things the thread count, width, crimp, and fiber strength. The tensile strength is an important factor and is determined by means of several types of machines, one of which and those most often used, having been designed by the bureau.

"Another machine worked out by a member of the staff and now under construction will be used to find the wearing resistance of textiles. Other tests are used by the bureau to determine weight, elasticity, tautness and absorption. The bureau does a great deal of work on the special cloth used in the construction of airplanes and dirigible balloons. Such material must be light and strong and of a type to take what is known as 'dope' in a satisfactory manner. In the case of balloon cloth, it must be as impermeable as possible to gases. Stretch and bursting strength are likewise important for this class of material and a very neat apparatus which automatically draws a curve showing the relation between these quantities has been designed and constructed in the textiles section.

"Besides testing cloth of all sorts, the bureau does work on twine and on yarn before it is made up into a fabric. Chemical tests and microscopic examination are also very important, and when a sample has 'gone through the mill' at the bureau and has received an 'O. K.' it is pretty certain that it will be satisfactory for the purpose intended."

Many a man butts into society and gets butted out.

Lubricating Means for Spinning-Rings.

Oscar A. Dover, of Gastonia, N. C., has invented a new and useful improvement in lubricating means for spinning-rings, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the twister frames of spinning machines and more particularly to the construction of an improved spinning ring for use in connection therewith.

The object of the invention is to provide means for conveniently and effectively supplying oil to lubricate such spinning ring, so as to cause the traveler to run freely and smoothly thereon without undue friction.

More specifically, it is contemplated providing the rings of existing machines with the improved lubricating means, so that twister frames in common use may be equipped with the invention, without the necessity of buying new rings or parts of any kinds.

In order that the invention may be readily understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification and in which—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a portion of a ring rail showing a spinning ring thereon provided with the improved lubricating means;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section substantially on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary section on the same line.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 designates the usual ring on rail.

which the rings are supported. The ring itself, which is smooth and imperforate throughout, and has a vertical outer wall, is designated by the reference numeral 5, and is provided with a peripheral flange 2 constituting a holder. This flange is formed with diametrically opposed slotted lugs 3, through which set screws 4 pass. By means of these set screws the ring and flange may be adjustably secured to the ring

6 designates the traveler which may be of any usual or desired form.

In the upper surface of the holder or flange 2, is formed an annular oil receiving groove 7, which surrounds the ring 5, and at one or more points is provided ducts 8 extending downwardly from the groove 7 through the flange 2, to the lower side thereof. As shown in Fig. 3, these ducts 8 are preferably inclined and terminate at their lowest end adjacent the

outer vertical wall of the ring 5.

By virtue of this construction, it will be apparent that oil placed in the groove 7 will flow downwardly through the ducts 8 from whence it will find its way over and around the outer wall and lower edge of the ring 5. Such oil is uniformly distributed around the ring by the movement of the traveler.

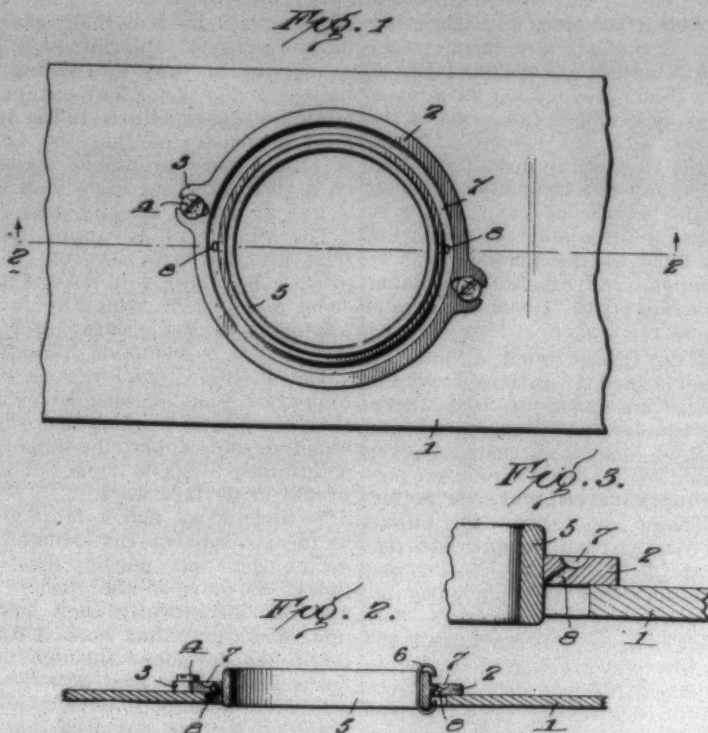
The ring 5 is usually constructed of hardened steel, while the flange or holder 2 may be formed of brass or the like, and it will be noted that with the improved construction, it is not necessary to bore or drill through the ring itself in order to supply oil to the lower edge thereof, as in arrangements heretofore proposed, oil is delivered to the outer surface of the ring and finds its way downwardly along the same.

It will thus be seen that a simple and effective arrangement for distributing oil to spinning rings is provided, the improvement being such that it can be readily applied to existing rings now in use, and it is thought that the many advantages of my invention will be apparent without further discussion.

It is claimed:

1. The combination with an imperforate spinning ring, of a supporting member therefor, said member having in its upper face an annular oil groove surrounding the ring, and provided with ducts extending through itself so as to conduct oil to the lower edge of said ring.

The rust of inactivity is more destructive than the sweat of exertion.



Staley's Textile Starches

in Distinct Grades
for Distinct Purposes in

Sizing and Finishing



Offered as
**Pearl - Anchor -
Eclipse - White Oak -
Special Warp Sizing -
and Radio -**

All For Service or no Sale

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Decatur, Illinois.

Labor Efficiency Through Good-Will.

(Address of W. R. Basset, Miller, Franklin, Basset & Co., New York, at meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers).

"What is a good labor policy?"

This can be answered in a single sentence. A good labor policy is one that works.

I fear that this answer would not be considered as wholly conclusive by those who are committed to the "laboratory" method. In that school any labor policy, to be designated as a good one, must contain certain elements which the investigators have, by their experiments and analyses, isolated. Whether or not the policy works in practice is of small matter. My experience teaches me that the sound, comprehensive and universal labor policy that is automatic in action and always successful is sitting beside the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The human being is best managed by a policy that has no more aristocratic lineage than far-seeing expedience.

We do not want a definitely stated national labor policy. Our experience with the national control of anything has been such that we do not desire to extend that control. We cannot seriously subscribe that wisdom is a gift of the law rather than of God.

We had some experience with labor boards during the war. We had many ingenious gentlemen traveling about the country raising wages. We had the War Labor Policies Board clothed in college wisdom and talking nonsense. Among the several very remarkable policies which that board enunciated in fair language was the differential in favor of shipyards, with the further provision that every shipyard in the country should pay the same rate, regardless of the skill of the management or the local cost of living. This of course resulted in extraordinary wages being received in those yards where the management had applied science to the working out of adequate piece rates and the planning of work. At Newport News, with the work well planned and every convenience at hand, a half-skilled workman on certain jobs would run to \$400 a week on the national scale, while the same workman, in one of the mushroom shipyards where nothing was planned, would hardly gain a living wage. And as a by-product of this ruling we had the strike of the machinists on the railways. These men could not understand why, with Uncle Sam holding the bag, they should get one rate in a shipyard and another rate in a railway shop for doing exactly the same work!

The history of governmental interference in labor is much the same everywhere. They work when they decide for the workman, but fail when their decisions favor the employer.

No very elaborate organization is required to grant raises in wages—a first-class rubber stamp, an ink pad and a small boy could perform all of the functions of the average industrial court.

The well-being of any particular industrial institution depends upon

how well it produces and thereafter sells. Therefore, any labor policy which attempts to consider labor as apart from production, as a commodity, is bound to fail. One of the troubles with the average trades union is that, while declaiming that labor is not a commodity, it insists that the service of men should be bought in bulk and at a market price fixed by the union. That is, the union really insists that labor be considered as a commodity and have its price fixed.

But the trades union, although it has performed a valuable service in curbing unscrupulous and therefore short-sighted employers and has thus benefitted business—even if unwittingly—has not of itself permanently advanced wages or bettered working conditions. The unions have merely, from time to time, registered the price that the increasing volume of capital must pay for the services of man. Laws may compel employers to provide air and light for their employees; but common sense teaches that it is very wasteful to pay wages to a man and then expect him to give a return for those wages when huddled into a dark, air-tight vault. The clothing trade in New York gives convincing evidence of these truisms. In the ten years before the war, great hordes of immigrants from Russia and southern Europe surged into New York. Most of them knew only vaguely why they had come, and few had the money to go farther. In a general disillusionment, the only employment that offered was to work with the needle, and at whatever price and under whatever conditions the employer chose to impose. The employer was the master because he held in his hand the means of existence. It was work or starve. The newcomers were glad to be permitted to exist. The employers saw to it that they did not have a chance to be glad over anything more than mere existence. The wages were pitiful. The slaves could not strike. They never thought of striking. But, when the war shut off immigration—when the stream dried up—then other trades began to call for men, and no longer did the sweat-shop owner hold the power of life and death. He could not pick and choose his people—he now had to bid for them. He had to bid with both wages and work conditions and soon to treat with unions and strikes. Neither the employees nor the employers brought about this change in conditions. Economic forces created the new order.

One hears a good deal about the iron heel of capitalistic despotism squeezing blood-profit out of the poor, down-trodden worker. But I have yet to discover a company that became really prosperous when operated on the lemon-squeezer principle. The late King Leopold was roundly and properly denounced for the Congo atrocities. But it would probably have injured his feelings much more deeply if, instead of lambasting him as a soulless old gentleman, he had been shown by an engineering report that he was cheating himself. It could have been shown that if the region of the Congo were to be operated on the best basis he could not continue the atro-

cities unless he had them charged to his personal entertainment account; for his way of treating the natives really kept him out of an adequate money return. It has since been demonstrated that the Congo is much more profitable managed on a clean business basis than ever it was in the old atrocity days.

The victims of an unjust industrial program are sincerely to be pitied. But also you must extend some measure of sympathy to the originator of the program, for the poor fellow is swindling himself.

The misery of employees in some industries was for long so evident that many well-meaning and super-sensitive souls among the employers determined to spend a part of their profits in welfare work.

Welfare work had a large place in the government employment undertakings; the people must be taught to play, so the theory ran, and not infrequently they learned more about play than work. A strong trend has developed through numerous amateur reconstruction committees to attempt to develop a new social structure, not based at all upon giving each man what he is entitled to, but upon surrounding him, whether or no, with the comforts of life—to make him contented.

The ideal factory organization under this concept of labor organization might be able proudly to paraphrase the well-known advertisement of "Milk from contented cows."

It became the thought in less informed quarters that the great thing is to give a man a job and then keep him happy.

Jobs are not "given." Without an economic reason they cannot exist. Their existence does not depend upon the good-will of the employer or the "happiness" of the employed, but upon the continuous output of a well-made product which the public buys.

Handing a cop to a worker is not a new idea; the present thought is often to dull his sensibilities by creature comforts. The older thought was cruder, although probably more efficacious; it took the ground that a man gave less trouble if he were continually soaked, just short of the saturation point, with liquor. The newer welfare work seeks, under various specious guises, to dull pulsating individually, not by drink, but by diversions of this sort or that.

I want to bring out the point that the nice functioning of capital and labor is not at all social, but is instead, a management problem. Efficient labor rests upon the stimulation of the creative faculty through proper work arrangement; efficient capital rests upon the stimulation of the reproductive faculty through proper planning. The efficient functioning of the two in union rests upon the steady balance in adequate respective remunerations.

In a broad way, this has been realized by the garment trade in Cleveland, where is in progress what I consider in many ways the most important of all our industrial experiments. It is founded on the basic principles of industry. The Cleveland situation was for many years a struggle between the union

leaders on the one hand and the employers on the other. They had one very disastrous strike, which lasted through the better part of the year and for the time being broke the union. Since then the open shop has obtained, and in many of the shops a trades-union member was not allowed to work. Several of the largest shops were far-seeing, and they operated on scientific principles, with fairly set piece rates and committee management. During the war the union influence grew, and there was a strong possibility that at some future date another deadlock might be reached.

The leader of the trades unionists in the Cleveland garment trade is one Meyer Perlstein, who is a student and who has obtained a rather broad view of business. Without setting up any false modesty, I am glad to say that my writings on this subject were not without influence upon him. I write in order to help people to a better view of business, and I cannot feign a modesty when the words do what they were sent out to do.

The unions and the employers arrived at an agreement of which the following is a part:

"In view of their primary responsibility to the consuming public, workers and owners are jointly and separately responsible for the cost and quality of the service rendered; it is agreed that co-operation and mutual helpfulness are the basis of right and progressive industrial relations, and that intimidation and coercion have no proper place in American industry. To provide a means whereby the parties may co-operate, both to preserve peace in the industry and to further their mutual interests in the common enterprise, this agreement is entered into."

Among other things, the workers agreed to payment in proportion to production; with, however, a guaranteed minimum weekly wage. This minimum is subject to periodical revision.

My company was retained to make a scientific study of the piece rates and to arrange schedules on a basis of compensation by units of work. The value of these units can be expressed according to the purchasing power of the dollar. There was no wild enthusiasm over accepting this scientific basis of work. If there had been, I should have feared for its success. It was frankly a new idea to both the employers and the trade unionists, and they only accepted it after very thorough discussion and question.

One of the most interesting meetings I have ever attended was that of the union representatives and a many of the members as could crowd themselves into the hall to ask me questions preliminary to the acceptance of the idea. After full consideration they accepted, and our engineers have just about completed working out standards of efficiency based on time studies through the thousands of operations involved in the making of women's clothing.

There is no longer any guessing about wages; there is no longer anything to compromise about. The employers and the employees have decided that the only mutually satis-

factory joinder must be to gain production—it is not an elocutionary alibi, it is a producing one. And further, the employers have guaranteed nearly a full year's work; that is, they have set themselves to taking the clothing trade out of the black list of seasonal industry.

But what did they decide about the closed shop? It was not necessary to decide anything. The shops are open.

The shop was on a piece-work rates, which is commonly supposed to offer incentive to the individual to boost production. We have found, however, that it is a strange phenomenon that workers frequently set an arbitrary figure for their weekly earnings, achieving which they are satisfied, and will even lay off when this amount has been earned. We determined to enlist on the side of the management the force of public opinion. This was done by offering a bonus to each department, based on the total earnings of that department for a week. The department's bonus was, of course, distributed pro rata to the employees, based upon the ratio of their individual earnings.

To show how this worked, suppose that a certain department had for six or seven months averaged a weekly payroll of \$1,000. We might offer a departmental bonus equal to half of the sum by which any week's payroll exceeded \$1,000. Obviously, the bonus received by each employee thus depended not only upon his or her individual exertion but upon the production of every other member of the department. The

bonus could be earned by getting production, through increased production per operator, by steady attendance or by bringing in additional workers to the department.

Only a few weeks after this plan was put into effect an increase was achieved. This was brought about by each individual employee becoming an employment agency striving to bring in sufficient other workers to bring the department's force up to the maximum. Secondly, no worker dared to shirk or to lay off, for he knew that so doing lessened the earnings of his fellows, and brought upon him a severe tongue-lashing.

A similar plan was put into effect in an entirely different industry, although the basis of paying the incentive was made different in order to fit the specific conditions.

I could go on almost endlessly describing methods of achieving the co-operation of workers through various forms of incentive, committees and workers' representation. The whole point is that good relationship can be achieved with workers, and production stimulated. The whole problem is to pick out the correct method for achieving the result, in the light of the specific conditions surrounding the case.

A jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting through the evidence the twelve men retired, and after deliberating returned with the following verdict: "The jury all are of one mind—temporarily insane."

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Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

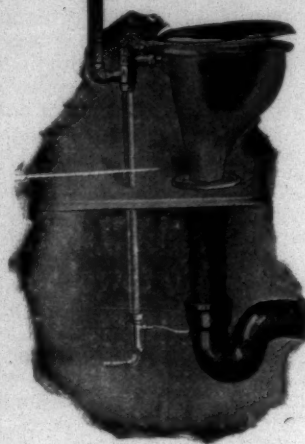
Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



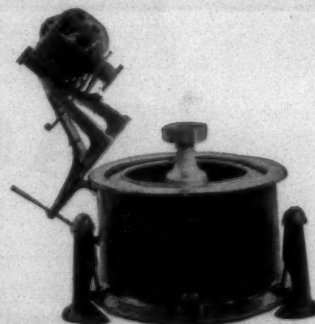
HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

Any Production of Exceptional Merit Invites Imitation, But—

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "The Finest Extractor Made"



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
Removing Basket and
Bearings

East Jersey Pipe Company

New York Office
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Southern Agent
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Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agent
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EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.
PATERSON N.J.

Commends Work and Thrift.

The following address by a prominent Southern cotton manufacturer, who is widely esteemed for his common sense views of life, was obtained at one of the large cotton goods houses in New York last week by a news reporter and is well worth reading.

It seems to contain the essence of the duty of the hour and is of general interest now from the fact that it shows the trend of mind among manufacturers who are being called on to deal with a labor problem new to them, and who are thinking of the real remedy that may be applied for the betterment of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the business and labor union world.

Every one is looking for a remedy. A remedy of what? A remedy for the disturbed political and social condition that has the world in its grasp, and with use of the strangle hold is fast drawing both shoulders of humanity to the mat. A remedy that will bring prosperity and happiness to the masses. A remedy that will segregate selfishness and will mix in the hearts of men a true love for that which will best serve humanity. A remedy for the natural, but impossible, inclination to receive without first giving true value in service. A remedy for the self satisfied, but impossible, theories of the half educated who, because of their ability to correctly speak the languages and parse difficult sentences, are leading thought oftentimes into channels that are dangerous and altogether misleading. A remedy for the dangerous theory that less work results in most happiness.

But why continue? The worst is waiting, and growing more and more impatient as the days go by, and while there may be, and most probably is, a steady improvement

in general conditions, it is difficult for the energetic man without a job to realize any change for the better until he is able to secure a work that will lead, through his service, to the necessities and a few of the luxuries of life.

The business man is ready to go ahead and do business on a large scale, and yet the business man has been unable to forget the percentage of profit accruing to him during the years covered by the war and the year just succeeding the war, and has not as yet reached the mental condition whereby a reasonable and normal prewar profit will be, in a way, satisfying. The laboring man, intoxicated with a fictitious wage scale, is unwilling or unable to see the necessity of a material reduction in his daily wage so as to permit the wheels of commerce to revolve in a normal way, and through a normal productiveness furnish to labor the necessary employment to meet the needs of not only the laboring man but society as a whole.

Young men, just out of schools and college, are unable to understand just why their trained minds are not of sufficient importance to push the experienced mind in the background and assume direction of the principal industries of the world. They are unable to understand that experience is an asset that cannot be set aside without mature deliberation. Young men—men under thirty years of age—have often read and heard much of the man whose success in works of a religious nature, in the political world, in the business world, as having been reared on the farm, but they either do not believe the life stories of the prominent characters or attach little importance to them. They fail to catch the true significance of the term "raised on the farm."

To be raised on the farm and live close to nature is of itself of undoubted value, but the fact that certain prominent and conspicuously successful men, men of character and standing in the nation, were raised on the farm does not of itself, without explanation, tell the whole story. These men, while being "raised on the farm," were in most cases reared in comparative poverty, forced to practice self denial from infancy until it became a habit, and greater than all, from a character forming standpoint were forced to "do the chores."

In the practice of self denial they matured rapidly into a saving, thrifty, human being whose ambition to succeed grew as they realized the power and comfort that success brought to them, and yet "doing the chores" being a portion of the daily task, was looked upon as one of the essentials to success and was cheerfully performed, not so much as a menial may perform an undesirable task, but rather with the spirit that some one must "do the chores" and why not I?

While the world is looking for "something to turn up" that will produce prosperity why not all realize promptly and unselfishly the necessity of coming to a common understanding that the days of inflated profits are gone, and probably gone for the good of the world, including those who received them; that inflated wage scales will not longer be tolerated and the meaningless slogan "American standard of living" as preached by the interested labor agitator must be given a more definite definition to be effective; that experience counts strongly in the fight for success now as it always has and always will, and that the inexperienced must be willing to cheerfully "do the chores" if he would enjoy the distinction and success—his soul is so strongly crav-

ing. Without work success cannot be attained; without work among your fellows a true conception of your fellows cannot be had; without work in the interest of society a proper realization of the joys of serving humanity will not come to us; without work in the interest of humanity a true service to the Maker cannot be performed; without "doing the chores" it will be the exception rather than the rule properly to prepare the character so as to serve humanity in a successful way and to enjoy the love and confidence of fellow men who have been benefited through the efforts of those who are willing, when necessary, to undertake the menial positions.

Young men just out of schools and colleges, you have received valuable training, but you are without experience and experience from "doing the chores" to directing big business is of vital importance. The world is looking to you, and depending on you. Are you equal to the task? If so, you must be willing to "do the chores," when necessary, and forget there is a clock until the daily task is entirely and correctly completed. You must use brains, energy, and develop character, and while working to upbuild self, understand, if you would really be the successful man, the big man, that your work for self is only incidental, that the real task before you is to place civilization on a firm foundation, make for humanity a healthy and happy surrounding, and through service to your fellow-man, do the great service your Master intended you to do.

Liability for Telegraphic Errors.

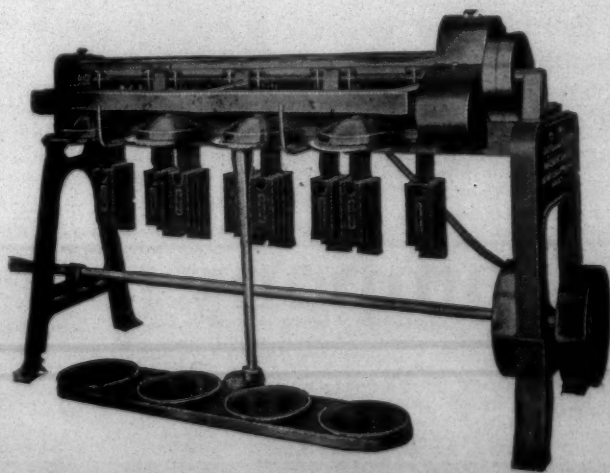
The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is sending out the following letter relative to liability

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

of the telegraph companies for errors in transmission of messages:

"Blanks now provided by telegraph companies contain provision limiting the companies' liability for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, or non-delivery of interstate messages as follows:

"For unrepeat messages to the amount received for sending same.

"For repeated messages to fifty times the sum received for sending same.

"For a valued message the amount agreed upon as its value, provided an additional charge for transmission be paid.

"The courts have held that the above provisions are the full extent of the telegraph companies' liability and so long as such rules remained in force there was no adequate remedy given the sender of a message for damage suffered because of company's negligence.

"After an investigation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has control over interstate telegraph lines just as over interstate railroads, has issued its decisions finding the present rules, described above, unreasonable. The commission has prescribed reasonable rules for the future and has ordered the companies to comply with the new rules on or before July 13, 1921. Under the new rules the liability of the companies will be increased in case of negligent non-delivery or erroneous transmission of interstate messages as follows:

"For an unrepeat message, the maximum liability will be \$500.00 (instead of cost of message).

"For a repeated message, the maximum liability will be \$5,000.00 (instead of fifty times the sum received for transmitting same)

"For a valued message, the liability is to remain the same as previously, though the charges vary slightly.

"After July 13, 1921, any one suffering loss or damage because of the negligent non-delivery or erroneous transmission of interstate messages will have a good cause for action against the telegraph company and may recover the actual damage proved, up to \$500.00 on unrepeat, or up to \$5,000.00 on a repeated message, or the value agreed upon a valued message."

Manufacture of Natural Dyestuffs and Extracts.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—A preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures with reference to the manufacture of natural dyestuffs and extracts has been prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the principal products manufactured during the year 1919.

The figures are based on returns from 145 establishments with products for the year valued at \$54,063,000. At the census of 1914 there were 112 establishments with products valued at \$20,620,300, an increase of \$33,442,700, or 162 per cent. In addition, natural dyestuffs and extracts were manufactured in 1919 by 32 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other

products to the amount of \$3,170,000 and in 1914 by 21 establishments to the amount of \$762,400.

The total production of natural dyestuffs in 1919 as reported by all manufacturing establishments was valued at \$32,625,300 in 1919 as compared with a production of \$7,898,700 with \$1,862,200 in 1914, and the total production of tanning materials was valued at \$4,689,000 as compared in 1914. In addition the establishments reported the manufacture of mordants to the value of \$1,218,700, assistants valued at \$2,845,300 and sizes to the amount of \$11,530,500.

Will Ask Other Textile Bodies to Adopt "Golden Rule."

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Organization of the Chattanooga Textile Manufacturers' Association to put into operation the principles of the Golden Rule in all plants between operators and employees, and also between mill owners, was effected at an enthusiastic meeting of local textile men at the Golf and Country Club Friday night. The meeting was attended by 80 mill owners, operators, superintendents and department heads. Robert Davis, of W. B. Davis & Son, was elected president, and A. H. Thatcher of Thatcher Spinning Company, was selected as secretary and treasurer.

The meeting was the result of action taken at the recent meeting of the National Association of the Southwestern Division of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers held here. The chief speaker was T. H. Johnston of Knoxville, president of a similar association in that city and also past president of the national association, who explained the purpose of the organization and the principle of the "Golden Rule" plan. It is stated that the textile men will also ask other manufacturers to unite in securing good feeling in all lines between employer and employee. The association will also attempt to eliminate all trade abuses. Just what the "Golden Rule" plan provides for has not yet been announced, but it is to be a code of fair dealing.

Our New Foreign Policy.

Our prosperity depends in large measure upon the recovery of other nations from the effects of the war. We have built up a plant that is capable of producing far more than we can ourselves consume, and the surplus must find a market in other nations in order that this plant may run to capacity. As Europe's purchasing power is dependent in some degree upon her ability to borrow in this country, in order that she may regain her position in the economic world, we are vitally concerned in the methods she employs in the reconstruction period. The politics and traditions of Europe are different from ours, and difficult for us to understand. It is felt in this country, however, that Europe should cease her petty quarrels, should make strenuous efforts to deflate her currencies and should center all her efforts on production, so that she may pay her debts.—Thomas B. Pratt, in The Magazine of Wall Street.



The Great Daylighters of Dark Interiors

Any manufacturer who has recently erected modern additions to his plant, knows how inadequate the lighting of his older buildings seems by comparison with the full flood of daylight which sweeps through the window-walls of his new structures. He can to a very large extent overcome this handicap of poor lighting in the less modern portions of his plant by coating the walls and ceilings with

Lucas Mill Whites

the brilliant, reflecting surface which utilizes every bit of daylight that enters the windows and diffuses it throughout the rooms. He will find that this simple measure not only promotes the well being of his organization, but adds greatly to the productiveness of his workmen.

Lucas Mill Whites are white mill whites, absorbing least light, reflecting most.

Lucas Mill Whites have great covering capacity, costing less for the same area than other mill whites.

Lucas Mill Whites stay white longer than other mill whites, due to the absence of discoloring impurities.

Lucas Mill Whites properly applied, do not scale, chip or peel. They cling tenaciously to the surface, enduring for years.

Lucas Mill Whites are made in Flat, Egg-Shell and Gloss finishes. Of the three, the Flat has the greatest reflecting power.

Write our Industrial Department for further information.

Send for our Paint Standardization Plan for large industrial concerns

John Lucas & Co., Inc.

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NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CHICAGO BOSTON OAKLAND, CAL.
ASHEVILLE, N. C. BUFFALO, N. Y. DENVER, COLO. HOUSTON, TEXAS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. MEMPHIS, TENN. RICHMOND, VA. SAVANNAH, GA.

"Save the surface and you save all" — *Ant & Varnish*

Lucas

Paints and Varnishes

THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Carding

For the benefit of readers of the Southern Textile Bulletin we are beginning this week this department which will be known as The Questionnaire. The subject this week will be carding and next week it will be spinning. The next week questions on weaving will be considered and the next week power and finishing. Unless our readers take an interest in this department it will fail but judging from the popularity of the use of questions and discussions at recent meetings of the Southern Textile Association the mill men of the South are not afraid to ask a question and they don't hesitate to give information to a fellow who is in trouble and needs help. If you have a problem and would like to get the opinion of the best mill men in the South fill in the blank on this page and mail it at once. We will publish it under the proper heading and get all the information on the subject possible. We would like to have every mill man answer the questions on this page and return them as soon as he can as they have been asked by some leading overseers. If there is not space enough to write your answers here use a separate sheet of paper. In publishing questions we will not use the name of persons sending them in.

(1) What is the best way to work scavenger waste?.....

(2) What is the best method of mixing and airing cotton?.....

(3) What is the best thing you ever did in the card room to reduce the variation in the yarn?.....

(4) How many processes of picking are necessary and what speeds are best for making 20s yarn for white duck?.....

(5) Have you ever used ball bearings and chain drives on pickers?.....
What were the results?.....

(6) If a card is working 100 pounds of cotton per day how often should it be stripped?.....

(7) What should be the setting on a 40-in. Saco-Pettee card making a 48-grain sliver for 30s yarn from average strict middling cotton of about 1-inch staple?.....

Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Fill in all the blanks in which you are interested, sign your name and address below, tear out the page and mail to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Name

Mill

Position

Address

Predicts Jump in Cotton Price as Supply Fails.

New Orleans, La.—An upheaval of cotton prices which "will cast a heavy penalty upon those who have been so busy chanting cotton's dirge that they have not protected themselves against the inevitable resurrection," was predicted in a comprehensive statement issued here by W. B. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson is a former president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, chairman of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association, and is considered one of the leading cotton authorities in the South.

He announced at the outset in his statement, that he proposes to show "the cotton situation intrinsically is by no means as bad as current gloomy imagination plants it, because," he continued, "the burden of present oversupply and prospective carryover is not nearly so heavy as current estimates indicate.

The production outlook, insofar as the new crop is concerned, is infinitely more menacing to consumers than is the present oversupply situation to producers. The demand for cotton is not dead as it appears to be but is held in cumulative abeyance, to be started into hungry activity as soon as the supply situation develops a stringency, which is inevitable.

"Nothing can prevent materially higher prices ultimately, and nothing but the acquired habit of fear and panichred competition between spot holders to undersell each other can prevent materially higher prices in the near future."

He cited calculations to show that the probable carryover of the world July 31, 1921, will be 6,124,000 bales, instead of 12,457,740 bales as originally predicted by the United States Bureau of Markets.

He arrives at the small total by subtracting from the 25,624,000 bales estimated by the bureau as available for consumption, the 2,000,000 error in the estimates of the supply from India and Egypt, and 3,000,000 bales which he says are unavailable for consumption, due to weather damage and deterioration and including 503,000 bales of snaps and bollies.

This, he showed, reduced the supply available for consumption to 20,624,000 bales, from which he then deducted 14,500,000 bales as estimated probable consumption of all kinds of cotton, by leading authorities. This leaves the carryover of only 6,124,000 bales.

He then went on to contend that the maximum 1921 crop of cotton will be 8,000,000 bales, when the curtailed acreage, the poor start and bad condition, presence of weevils in great numbers earlier than ever before, lack of fertilization, etc., is considered. This would mean a total American available consumption of only 14,000,000 bales, he declared.

"But of this total supply," he pointed out, "some 3,000,000 bales residuum must be kept in order that spinning and trade operations shall not entirely cease. This would leave some 11,000,000 bales of American cotton available for the demand of spinners, investors and speculators.

"For the current year, when the trade of the entire world has been demoralized, the demand for actual consumption alone will take up nearly 10,000,000. It is nearly unreasonable to believe that the consumption demand for next year will exceed the 11,000,000 supply of American aforesaid.

"When this prospective exhaustion is appreciated, and demand for investment and speculation conjoined with the demand for consumption will put prices to high levels not desired even by the well-wishers of the producers. Hence, I say that the supply situation for the next 12 months holds more of menace to the consumer than the demand situation now holds for the producer."

On the subject of demand, Mr. Thompson asked, "What are the circumstances and man-made obstructions which, to the detriment of both producer and consumer, are temporarily interrupting the even, although necessarily restricted, course of the cotton business?"

He answered that "the present apathetic state of demand is attributable to two direct causes; first, the inability of certain nations to buy at all; and, second, the disposition of all nations not to buy under present conditions."

As a remedy he reiterates the suggestion made recently by President Edward S. Butler of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, "that the powers of the War Finance Corporation be extended by Congress to permit that body to assume an appropriate proportion of the credit risk on exportations. This would take care of the inability of certain nations to buy.

"As to the disposition of certain nations not to buy," he said, "of course, the consuming world will ultimately be shocked out of this apathy by scarcity of supply, but are there no means at hand whereby the buying faculty may be stimulated?"

"I have no hesitancy in saying that such means are at hand, that the key to the situation is in the hands of the financial administrators of the Federal Government."

After launching into a denunciation of the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board, which he likened to a conference of physicians with a febrile patient, allowing him to practice in overindulgence of food and stimulants, and "even encouraging him in such practices by supplying him with the material for his excesses.

"They suddenly decide that the fever must be abated. They should have known that as the fever decreases so does the patient's vitality. They ought to know that the reactions following the febrile excitement are often fatal and always dangerous, that it is most necessary in these violent reactions to stimulate the patient's waning heart action.

"But what do they do? They administer huge doses of febrifuge, and as the patient weakens and begins to show symptoms of collapse, they shoot him full of heart-weakening drugs, deny him nourishment. The remedy? Reserve the treatment; stimulate the patient's heart; nourish him and arouse his hope.

"The inevitable result of these conditions was complete paralysis of all general buying and the limitation of trade buying to the absolute necessities of day-to-day requirements. Spinners do not buy ahead because they believe the fabulous carryover estimates, and disbelieve the reports of drastic production curtailment. The merchants and exporters do not buy except to fill orders actually received. Investors and speculators will not come into the market because of the pall that hangs thereover, and because even if they felt bullish, financial restrictions deny them the means wherewith to purchase.

"But this attitude of the spinners, exporters and traders will certainly be changed. Whether the change shall come gradually through a clearer conception of the fundamental conditions of supply and demand, supplemented by the force of enlarged credit, extended terms and cheaper rates given the producers, and backed by active constructive policies on the part of the government, or whether the apathetic attitude shall be galvanized into activity by the actuality of production failure remains to be seen.

No man is as good or as bad as he is said to be.

Service Knowledge Experience

together with the best
material and workman-
ship obtainable when you

Buy **FELCO** Brushes

The Standard Mill Brush of the South

With increased facilities our
repair department is prepared
to handle your repair brush
work on the shortest notice.

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A non-evaporating waterproof Marking Ink
which is impossible to rub off. COMES
READY FOR USE.

*Our catalog makes a mighty fine
Reference Book.*

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Atlanta Brush Co.

Successors to D. D. Felton Brush Company
Central and Trinity Aves.
ATLANTA, GA.

DRAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with.

"DUPLEX"

Flat Steel Loom Harness

LET US QUOTE YOU?

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO

GREENVILLE

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Southern Office
111 Washington St., Greenville, S. C.
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

New Fast Cotton Dyes

The latest improvement in Fast Red, Pink and Orange dyes for cotton:

Naphtol A. S.

Naphtol B. S.

Naphtol Fast Red GL

(For Printing)

together with the necessary bases for developing on the fibre.

These dyes are fast to light, chlorine and alkalies and replace Vat Dyeing Reds, Scarlets and Pinks, also Alizarine and Paranitriline, Primuline, and Rosanthenes.

Owing to their extreme fastness, these products are admirably adapted for shirtings.

Samples and full particulars will be gladly furnished to interested parties

A. Klipstein & Company

644-652 Greenwich St. NEW YORK CITY

Personal News

L. C. Lovell is now superintendent of the Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.

E. R. Cash is now superintendent of the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Will Eastman has been appointed night carder at Adrian Mill, Mount Holly, N. C.

J. C. Stewart has accepted position as secretary of the Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.

Lem Hoover has been appointed night spinner at Adrian Mill, Mount Holly, N. C.

John A. Fernander has resigned as spinner at the Hampton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

D. E. McGloun is now superintendent of the Gate City Cotton Mills, College Park, Ga.

G. F. Chambley has been appointed second hand in spinning at Georgia Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

M. E. Riley has been appointed superintendent of the Acworth Cotton Mills, Acworth, Ga.

V. A. Howard is now superintendent of the Catawba Spinning Company, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Thos. B. Lewis has resigned as superintendent of the Acworth Cotton Mills, Acworth, Ga.

T. E. Davis has resigned as overseer of dyeing at Patterson Mills Company, Rosemary, N. C.

C. C. Riddle has accepted position as superintendent of the Dixie Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

J. E. McQuown has resigned as overseer of cloth room for Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.

L. A. Proctor has accepted position as superintendent of the Wilson Knitting Mills, Wilson, N. C.

Mike Rafter is overseer of carding and spinning at night at Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C.

W. S. Griffin has become superintendent of the Parker Hosiery Mill & Dye Works, Portsmouth, Va.

A. W. Young of Cramerton, N. C., is now superintendent of the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. H. McKinnon has accepted position as superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

P. A. Chester has been promoted from card grinder to overseer of carding at Pinkney Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

F. B. Porter has succeeded M. L. Burton as superintendent of the Co-hannett Cotton Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

J. H. Mayes of Charlotte has become president and treasurer of the Grace Cotton Mill, Rutherfordton, N. C.

L. M. Duvall has recently been appointed superintendent of the Wardlaw Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. P. Henderson, from New York, has gone to Waco, Texas, to become general manager of the Miller Cotton Mills.

L. M. Duvall has succeeded C. Shaner as superintendent of the Wardlaw Hosiery Mills Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

E. C. Watkins has succeeded W. H. Watkins as president of the Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, N. C.

C. W. Bailey, from Selma, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

S. L. Haynes, from Osele Mill, Gastonia, N. C., is now superintendent of Mountain View Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. A. Morley, assistant superintendent of the Rankin Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent.

W. F. Hetrick is now superintendent and manager of the B. H. Merch Mills, formerly Acworth Hosiery Mills, Acworth, Ga.

Will Johnson, from Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been appointed overseer of dyeing at Patterson Mills Company, Rosemary, N. C.

A. S. Starr, from Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Boger & Crawford Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

H. M. Childers, who has been overseer of carding at Pinkney Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent of Ridge Mills.

T. N. Webb, president of the Belle Vue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Raleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

C. N. Somers has succeeded D. W. McLemore as superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Burlington, N. C.

J. C. Ham, formerly superintendent of Mountain View Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., is now superintendent of the Sadie Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. J. Wham, from the Greer Manufacturing Company, Greer, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.

A. R. Welton, sales manager for F. W. McLanathan & Sons, tanners and belt makers of Lawrence, Mass., has been spending a few days in the South on business.

Geo. R. Grice, formerly superintendent of the Catawba Spinning Company, Mt. Holly, N. C., is now filling a similar position at the Globe Yarn Mill, Inc., at same place.

P. A. Gwaltney has resigned as superintendent of Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C., and has gone to McColl, S. C., to become superintendent of one of the Marlboro Cotton Mills.

W. H. Sanders, formerly overseer of spinning at Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of Bowling Green Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

W. S. Porter has resigned his position with Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., and accepted position with Eastern Distributing Company with headquarters at Providence, R. I.

W. P. Lee, who started up the Rankin Mill and Ridge Mill at Gastonia, N. C., and until recently general superintendent of the Ridge Mills, Rankin Mills and Pinkney Mills, has given up the Rankin Mills and Ridge Mills and will devote his whole time to the Pinkney Mill.

Charles G. Stover has accepted position with Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C. Mr. Stover was for a number of years connected with the machinery department of J. E. Sirrine & Co. and more recently has completed a special textile course at Lowell Textile School. He is well equipped for work in the efficiency department of the Woodside group of mills.

Miss Tula B. Carter Dead.

Miss Tula Bynum Carter, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carter, of Greenville, S. C., died June 9 at the residence of her parents on Augusta street, after a lingering illness.

Navaro Mfg. Co.

Corsicana, Tex.

W. F. Dennis.....Mgr. and Supt.
T. B. Bostic.....Carder
Joe Kinsey.....Spinner
Joe Kinsey.....Shipping Clerk

Ten Years Ago

Personal Items Ten Years Ago.

W. P. Leister of Shelby, N. C., has been visiting at Cliffside, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. A. Skidmore has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

— Ten Years Ago —

M. B. Mahaffee of Henrietta, N. C., attended the Grand Lodge meeting of the Knights of Pythias at Asheville last week.

— Ten Years Ago —

C. O. Edwards has returned to Monroe, Ga., and accepted his former position as overseer of weaving at the Walton Cotton Mills.

— Ten Years Ago —

P. M. Keller of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. P. Holt recently resigned as superintendent of the Hope Mills Mfg. Company to accept the position of vice-president and general manager of the Holt Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. S. P. Carpenter is superintendent of the Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. M. Short is superintendent of the Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

Mill News Items Ten Years Ago.

— Ten Years Ago —

Spartanburg, S. C.—The state board of equalization has increased the taxable value of the following mills in Spartanburg county: Arcadia Mills \$78,750; Blue Ridge Hosiery \$1,000; Cohannett \$8,300; Fairmont \$7,450; W. S. Gray Mills \$9,500; Pacolet \$11,575; Victor \$25,000; Woodruff \$26,250.

— Ten Years Ago —

Berryton, Ga.—The Berryton Mills are throwing out their old sprinkler system and installing a new one with a 1,000 gallon fire pump.

Greenville, N. C.—The Poe Mills have started up No. 3 weave room on dobby work.

— Ten Years Ago —

Berryton, Ga.—The Berryton Mills have changed from a cloth mill to a hosiery mill and are turning out a nice line of misses' and children's hosiery.

— Ten Years Ago —

Suffolk, Va.—The Carr Knitting Mills will erect a 40x100 foot building costing \$2,000 and bids for construction work were opened on June 6.

New Dary Representative.

— Ten Years Ago —

John E. Humphries, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at Walhalla, S. C., has accepted a position with the Dary Ring Traveler Co., of Taunton, Mass., and will travel Georgia and Alabama and the southern portion of South Carolina.

Burning of the Avolon Mills.

— Ten Years Ago —

The largest fire in the history of Southern cotton manufacturing occurred at Mayodan, N. C., on June 15th, when the Avolon Mills were entirely destroyed.

The Avolon Mills were capitalized at \$200,000 and had 19,000 mule spindles on white and colored hosiery yarn.

Editorial Ten Years Ago.

D. H. Hill, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., son of President D. H. Hill of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, arrived in Charlotte on Monday and entered upon his duties as associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The rapid growth of this journal, together with the fact that it is necessary for the managing editor to devote much of his time to the business side, has made the employment of an associate editor a necessity.

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

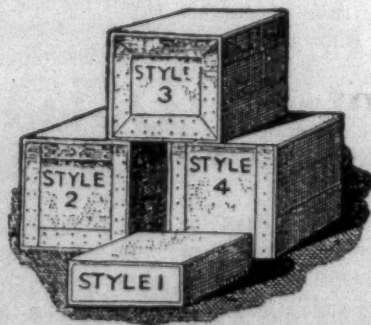
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American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

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Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N.C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921

Following Strange Men.

We have often boasted, in sincere pride, that the cotton mill operatives of the South were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and that they were far superior in character to the "scum of Europe" which operates mills of New England.

We have thought in years past that we understood the mill employees of the South but events during the past two years has made us wonder at the traits of character that have been shown.

To illustrate our point we cite the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills of Charlotte which have been regarded as having an unusually high average type of operative.

Few mills in the South have taken more interest in the welfare of employees or provided better homes or surrounding. Under the management of A. J. Draper, E. C. Dwelle and H. H. Boyd, big hearted men, who were always willing to do whatever they could for the happiness of their employees, there seemed to have developed a rare spirit of friendliness and fellowship between the mill management and the employees and two years ago it was a hundred to one bet that nothing on earth could have disrupted that splendid relationship.

A man such as Thos. F. ("T") McMahon came to Charlotte, made a few speeches filled with statements, many of which the operatives knew to be absolutely false, and they immediately turned against the Chadwick-Hoskins management, walked

out of the mills without ever having made a demand or asked for a conference, and followed after strange men about whom they knew absolutely nothing.

They closed down, apparently without a single regret, the great mills from which they had been earning their living and turned against men who had looked after their happiness when in health and cared for them when in sickness.

Many of the first to walk out could recall periods of sickness when the officers of the mill came quickly to their assistance and saw that they were fed and nursed back to health.

They were full of appreciation then but when a strange man spoke a few words of anarchy, they quickly turned away from the men whose friends they had been for years.

We are entirely unable to understand such action and to wonder if the pure Anglo-Saxon blood of our operatives has given them any better conception of right and wrong.

It is certain that the lowest type of operative from Southern Europe could show no less appreciation or turn quicker against their friends.

One of the men who has been active in this field is alleged to be an ex-convict and the record of none of the others is known to the mill operatives and yet they have to say but a few words, teach a little of the doctrine of hatred and the operatives not only follow them blindly but allow them to handle all of their money without an accounting.

It is a problem which we can not understand.

The Sayings of Mr. McMahon.

Immediately after the American Federation of Labor in meeting at Denver, Col., had voted to abolish the "color line" and place negroes on equality with white members, Thos. F. McMahon, who recently spent a few weeks at Charlotte, made the following statements according to press reports:

"Mill owners," he said, "refuse homes, refuse work and won't sell groceries to those who object to long hours.

"Never in my experience in the textile industry have I seen conditions so abominable as those that exist in the South today. I have been in the textile industry forty-one years.

"In cases the mill barons of North Carolina even hire gunmen to carry out their autocratic rule."

Mr. McMahon declared that profiteering was now being carried on in the cotton mills "near equalizing the peak profits of 1920." He said women's wages have been cut in cases from \$27 a week to \$7 a week, and their hours increased to sixty and sixty-five hours a week."

As a jackass loveth the sound of his own voice so does "T" McMahon love to see his statements in print.

We are not going to waste good space trying to answer him but we will observe that had McMahon lived in the days of Annanias, poor old Annanias would never have secured his reputation.

Brookside Mills Reduced Forty Per Cent.

Press dispatches of last Sunday stated that the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., had resumed operation upon an open shop basis and with a 22½ per cent reduction.

It was assumed by many that this was the only reduction that had been made but the facts are that the reduction has been 40 per cent as is shown from the following exchange of telegrams:

Charlotte, N. C.,
June 20, 1921.

Brookside Mills,
Knoxville, Tenn.

What has been your total reduction in wages since the high period?
Southern Textile Bulletin.

Knoxville, Tenn.,
June 20, 1921.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Forty per cent.

Brookside Mills.

The Brookside Mills has been a union ridden mill for many years but they were determined to throw off the yoke of such an un-American system and have now established themselves on an open shop basis. Their reduction of 40 per cent in wages is approximately equal to the reduced cost of living.

We Have Not Overproduced.

In the midst of this period of gloom we are apt to jump at conclusions instead of studying the real facts.

The most common error of the present moment is the idea that the present depression is due to the fact that we produced too much cotton goods during the recent boom.

The production of cotton goods can not exceed the consumption of cotton and the consumption of American cotton during the past twenty years has been as follows:

1919-20	12,500,000
1918-19	10,500,000
1917-18	12,400,000
1916-17	14,250,000
1915-16	15,000,000
1914-15	13,750,000
1913-14	14,250,000
1912-13	14,750,000
1911-12	14,600,000
1910-11	12,100,000
1909-10	11,700,000
1908-09	13,200,000
1907-08	12,100,000
1906-07	12,675,000
1905-06	12,100,000
1904-05	11,825,000
1903-04	10,225,000
1902-03	10,850,000

From These figures it will be seen that the consumption of American cotton and therefore the production of cotton goods during the past three years has averaged almost 2,000,000 bales less than during the prewar years of 1911 to 1914 and has been approximately the same as the average production of twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago there were only 76,000,000 people in the United States as compared to 115,000,000 today and our population having increased more than 30 per cent, the cotton goods requirements of this country have naturally increased to a very large extent.

There is certainly nothing in the above figures to indicate that there has been any overproduction of cotton goods during the past four years and we do know that there has been an abnormal reduction of cotton goods production during the past twelve months.

The trouble has been the lack of buying on the part of the public but clothes do not last forever and it does not seem possible for a buying movement to be delayed much longer.

According to the best authorities the carry over of American cotton will be 6,500,000 bales and we do not believe there is much reason to anticipate a crop of over 9,000,000 bales, giving us a total supply of

American cotton of 15,500,000. Whereas the prewar consumption of American cotton averaged 14,400,000 bales.

When we take into consideration the fact that more than 1,500,000 bales of the carry over is of exceedingly low grade and that a large amount of cotton is held by farmers who will never sell at present prices we must realize that in the face of the present bearish outlook, there exists the possibility of a cotton scarcity within the next twelve months.

We do not mean to place ourselves in the position of predicting the size of the crop or the course of cotton prices but we do think that we should look beyond the present gloom and study the possibilities of the future.

The Financial Chronicle has this week estimated the cotton acreage at 27,800,000 acres and if we get the average yield of the past four years we would produce a crop of only 8,900,000 bales.

There is always the possibility of a drought this summer or an early frost, either of which might cause a greatly reduced yield.

Because the textile industry failed to look ahead, in the spring of 1920, and see the possibilities of the future, it has lost millions.

The conditions of today are not likely to prevail in 1922 and with a return of normal conditions and normal consumption of cotton, the world would face a shortage of American cotton.

It may not occur but it is among the possibilities of the next twelve months.

Egyptian Cotton Crop Reduced.

Washington, June 20.—A reduction of 26 per cent in acreage planted will cut the Egyptian cotton crop this year to approximately 500,000,000 pounds, provided normal conditions prevail throughout the crop season, according to consular advice today to the department of agriculture. The area under cultivation was placed at 1,400,000 acres. The 1921 carry over was estimated in the reports at about 300,000,000 pounds, making a total of approximately 800,000,000 pounds to be disposed of at the opening of the 1921-22 season. General instability of the cotton market, and government restrictions affecting planting were cited as the chief influences in reducing acreage.

Fail to Organize Dwight Mills.

Alabama City, Ala. — What is thought to have been an effort to organize the cotton mill employees of Alabama City into a labor union was made here Saturday by A. A. Wilson, when he addressed a meeting of three to four hundred people. None of the crowd responded when the

speaker called upon those who would join his organization to hold up their hands. The audience was made up of employees of the Dwight Cotton Mills. They were apathetic toward the proposed organization, or at least did not outwardly manifest any enthusiasm toward it.

Mr. Wilson says he is here to organize a chamber of labor, which is to be purely local and to have as its object the care of the needy and sick among the working people. Later on, he said, it might affiliate with the national organization of textile workers.

Restoring the Dollar.

Carelessness in making expenditures has had a great deal to do with depreciation of the dollar in our domestic markets. Extravagance and wastefulness have helped along the movement. There was a time when people of the West would scarcely look at a one-cent piece. Extravagance on the part of individuals was to a great degree due to the profligacy of the Government in the expenditure of public funds to carry on the war. The time has arrived when it is to everybody's interest that the dollar should buy 100 cents' worth of goods. It therefore behooves every spender to see that for every dollar expended full value is obtained and only in this manner can the full value of the dollar be restored.—The Chronicle, June 18.

Estimates World Cotton Output 19,595,000 Bales.

Washington, June 19.—The Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, estimates the world production of cotton for the year 1920-1921 as follows in bales of 500 gross pounds:

United States, 13,366,000; India, 2,976,000; Egypt, 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; Brazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000; all others 10,000. World's total, 19,595,000.

Japanese Cotton Stocks Placed at 300,000 Bales.

Washington — Present stocks of raw cotton in Japan are approximately estimated at or under 300,000 bales, of which 65,000 bales are American cotton, according to a cablegram from Trade Commissioner H. A. Butts, Tokyo, made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In addition, it is reported that approximately 35,000 bales of cotton yarn are in stock.

The imports of raw cotton from January to June, 1921, were about 80,000 bales of 500 pounds each, while the consumption of American raw cotton for the year ending May 31, is estimated to have amounted to 625,000 bales. At the end of April, there were 3,043,800 spindles active and 769,800 idle, but since that time there has been a considerable reduction in the number of idle spindles. The raw cotton market is consequently improving and the trade in Japan is "optimistic."

Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS No. 30)

There are so many selling points for peroxide-bleached goods that we can enumerate only a few in each issue.

How would you like to sell your goods under a guarantee that:

- the white is permanent;
- no weakening through bleaching;
- elasticity retained;
- softness increased.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

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Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

China Grove, N. C.—The Carol Hosiery Mills of this place has been placed in bankruptcy and the equipment will probably be sold at auction.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Margrace Mill has fitted up one of the neatest and most convenient offices of any mill in town in the rear of the store. A brick vault has also been added, where their books and valuable papers can be safely kept. They are working about one hundred hands now and turning out some fine work.

Alabama City, Ala.—The Dwight Cotton Mills, normally employing 1,500 operatives, resumed operations Monday on an increased scale. The plant will run 10 hours a day, five days a week until further notice. For some time the plant has been running 45 hours a week every alternate week, giving employees an average of only 22½ hours average work a week. The new schedule will give 50 hours of work a week. The big plant has had a struggle keeping in operation. Its warehouses are not only full of cloth, it is stated, but new and improvised warehouses had to be provided to care for the output even on the reduced scale of operations.

York, S. C.—Announcement has been made that the Lockmore Cotton Mills will build an addition 100x143 feet to the present plant. Construction work under the supervision of Contractor Padgett of Rock Hill will begin right away. The addition will cost about \$40,000 and will be constructed with a view to the installation of more machinery. Superintendent F. C. Wood of the mill said that while present plans did not call for the building of additional houses just now such houses might be built in the not far distant future. The mill management, it is understood, is very anxious to get the new addition in operation and construction work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Clayton Cotton Mills Install Electric Power.

Clayton, N. C.—On last Thursday afternoon at the regular closing time the five hundred horse power Corliss engine at the Clayton Cotton Mills was shut down for good, the mill having been equipped with electric power throughout.

The steam was first turned on this engine in August, 1901. For nearly 20 years it has turned the spindles and the wheels of the mill every working day. The first year a box melted out on the engine and it stopped for two and one-half hours. Since that time it has never stopped for as much as half an hour at one time on account of the engine.

This is a wonderful record for an engine. Some engineers may be inclined to doubt this, but Superin-

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

tendent A. Sam White, who has been with it from the beginning, is willing to vouch for the statement.

It is somewhat pathetic to see this monster lying quiet and idle and the mill going on without it. It has served its owners faithfully and is still able to serve them in the same way, but the high price of coal and high freight rates forced them to lay it aside for economical reasons.

R. Hope Brison Sells Interest in Capitola Mfg. Co.

R. Hope Brison has sold his interest in the Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C., to H. S. Robinson and associates, of Lincolnton. Mr. Robinson has been elected secretary and treasurer of the company, a position formerly held by Mr. Brison. A. Q. Kale, president of the mill, has been temporarily acting as secretary and treasurer. The mill plant has 9,000 spindles, making 26s to 40s yarns.

Gluck Mill Lets Contract for Four Houses—Cost \$20,000.

Anderson, S. C.—The Gluck Mill has given the contract to J. J. Baldwin, architect, for plans for four new houses to be built for the overseers at this mill, at an expenditure of about \$20,000. The houses will likely be of hollow tile, or stucco construction, and will have water, lights, sewerage and heating arrangement. A new street will be opened in the Gluck Mill village, and these houses will be built on it.

General Mill Supply Co. Takes New Line.

The General Mill Supply Company of Charlotte, N. C., has taken the Southern agency for F. W. McLanahan & Co., of Lawrence, Mass., and will handle their complete line of belting and skeins. Mack Thompson is general manager of General Mill Supply Company and is well known among Southern mill men.

Highland, Jewel and Amazon Mills Have Get-Together Meeting.

A real get-together social affair with a real supper, ice cream and smokes, was given Saturday night, June 18, by Superintendents J. W. Kaneer of Highland Cotton Mills of High Point, G. R. Hooper of Jewel Cotton Mills and O. L. Wagstaff of the Amazon Cotton Mills, the two latter of Thomasville, N. C., to their assistant superintendents, foremen, section men and office force. The guests of the occasion numbered sixty-five men, who met in High Point Saturday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, and from here they motored over to Dunlap Springs Hotel.

At eight o'clock the guests assembled in the large dining room of the hotel where the greatest treat of the evening awaited them. Fried chicken, done to a turn, along with other good things to eat and drink,

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They'll be mighty glad to see you and to show you through the plant; you'll get first-hand knowledge why CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING is CLEAN QUALITY.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

comprised the menu. After an hour of this repast, cigars were passed and an old-time smoker took place.

O. L. Wagstaff acted as toastmaster of the occasion and quite a number responded with speeches. Among the speakers of the evening were O. F. Barnes, a visiting guest from Carthage, N. C.; J. W. and J. L. Kaneer, L. M. Young, G. R. Hooper, G. R. Ward and O. L. Wagstaff.

It is with no little degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we note in a get-together meeting of this kind the demonstration of the harmony and mutual understanding that exists between the operative heads of these sister industries, operating in the same community where so oftentimes the opposite feeling exists.

Consolidated Bond Issue.

Consolidated Textile Corporation is completing arrangements with a banking group which will include Chase Securities Corporation, Hambleton & Co., Central Trust Co., of Illinois and Federal Securities Corp., of Chicago, for the sale of \$3,500,000 of a proposed authorized issue of \$5,000,000 of its first mortgage 20-year 8 per cent sinking fund convertible gold bonds.

The proceeds are to be used, as far as may be necessary, to redeem at 102½ and interest on their next interest date, Oct. 1, 1921, the company's outstanding three-year 7 per cent sinking fund convertible debenture notes.

The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on the plants directly owned by the company and will be convertible into common stock at \$35 a share.

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Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

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W. H. Frye.....2d Hand Spinning
J. S. Caddell.....Winder Man
J. A. D. Kennedy..Outside Foreman

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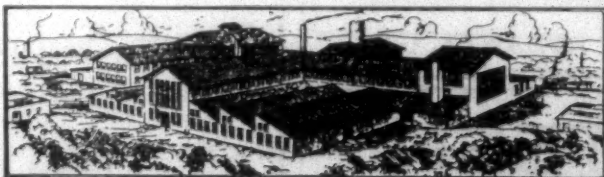
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N. G. Skipper	Second Hand
W. R. Tillery	Second Hand
G. C. Kelley	Color Man
Ed. Jones	Picker Room
John Adams	Card Grinder
Ira Kent	Card Grinder
E. W. Kent	Card Grinder
Bob Martin	Card Grinder
Joe Castleberry	Card Grinder
Geo. Bridges	Frame Fixer
E. B. Bond	Frame Fixer
W. J. Garrett	Frame Fixer
J. F. Whorton	Spinner
J. T. Byrum	Second Hand
C. E. Alford	Second Hand
W. J. Holt	Color Man
Jack Gibson	Section Man
Henry Kelley	Section Man
J. R. Ritchie	Section Man
J. S. Watts	Section Man
Robt. Hale	Section Man
G. D. Byrum	Section Man
V. J. Deas	Weaver
O. H. Hamilton	Second Hand
S. E. Hadden	Second Hand
B. S. Roebuck	Second Hand
R. C. Davenport	Fixer
S. B. Ellibee	Fixer
Will Bethea	Fixer
J. M. Whittle	Fixer
John Foster	Fixer
H. C. Hamilton	Fixer
W. F. Dunn	Fixer
J. W. Duncan	Fixer
David Gilbert	Fixer
J. H. Higgins	Fixer
Bert. White	Fixer
E. N. Mayfield	Fixer
R. A. Combs	Fixer
Thaddeus Boyd	Fixer
Robert Clements	Fixer
C. C. Gullate	Fixer
Tom Christie	Fixer
W. A. Weaver	Fixer
Walter Cash	Fixer
Henry Cash	Fixer
R. H. Seymour	Dressing
J. A. Fernander	Section Hand
W. T. Phillips	Section Hand
T. J. McKibbin	Cloth Room
C. H. Scales	Designer
C. Tanlac Cooper	Shipping Clerk
W. P. Bowden	Dyer
Homer Bowden	Second Hand
W. M. Mullins	Outside Foreman
Cleve English	Second Hand
L. F. Jones	Master Mechanic
T. J. Daniel	Second Hand
J. Ellis Maynard	Cotton Grader
J. D. Williams	Asst. Cotton Grader

Dacotah Cotton Mills.

Lexington, N. C.

A. Frank Bruton	Supt.
R. R. Stovall	Asst. Supt. and Cloth Room
W. T. Byrd	Overseer Carding
J. C. Mitchell	2d Hand Carding
C. L. Williams	Overseer Spinning
C. L. Link	2d Hand Spinning
C. A. Parker	2d Hand Spooling and Warping
W. U. Richardson	Overseer Weaving
A. L. Cranford	2d Hand Weaving
J. L. Peninger	2d Hand Cloth Room
R. H. Gibson	Loom Fixer
C. H. Henley	Loom Fixer
Mack Cooper	Loom Fixer
Ollie Morris	Loom Fixer
Jesse Yarboro	Loom Fixer
J. E. Abernathy	Loom Fixer
C. F. Shuler	Loom Fixer
J. O. Money	Loom Fixer
Walter Sink	Loom Fixer
G. L. Cope	Overseer Dyeing
W. M. Callaway	Overseer Beaming, Slashing and Drawing-in.
A. L. Crissman	Master Mechanic
O. C. Kinney	Asst. Mechanic
C. E. Wood	Outside Man

The American Textile Co.

Atco, Ga.

C. R. Brown	Supt.
W. P. Fallis	Carder
H. A. Powell	Spinner
J. Q. Ford	2d Hand Spinning
C. G. Barker	Slasher
Jas. Brown	Warper
J. T. Hawkins	Weaver
S. W. Fulton	2d Hand Weaving
Lon Esslinger	Loom Fixer
H. B. Bright	Loom Fixer
E. J. Vinings	Loom Fixer
L. W. Wyler	Loom Fixer
T. T. Windsor	Loom Fixer
L. J. Woods	Loom Fixer
W. W. Stephens	Loom Fixer
Wylie Barker	Cloth Room
Earle Powell	Shipping Clerk
J. R. Griffin	Master Mechanic
L. J. Forrester	Cotton Grader

Georgia Mfg. Co.

White Hall, Ga.

J. P. Williams	Supt.
R. L. Hill	Carder
S. E. Jackson	2d Hand Carding
John L. Teat	Spinner
T. V. Pritchett	R. L. Fowler
Second Hands	Spinning
John B. Williams	Shipping Clerk
J. H. Towns, Jr.	Outside Foreman
J. A. Roberts	Master Mechanic

Cotton Delegates Inspect England's Great Ship Canal.

Manchester, Eng., June 19.—The delegates to the Second World Cotton Conference, which is now in session here, were the guests yesterday of the Manchester Ship Canal Company and of the White Star Line on a boat trip by the canal from Manchester to Liverpool, a distance of 35½ miles. A luncheon was served by the canal company at Runcorn.

At this function, W. C. Bacon, chairman of the company, gave an outline of the history of the enterprise, which, he said, has made Manchester a seaport and which paid a dividend of 5 per cent last year.

Lord Emmott, head of the cotton conference, read a cable conveying hearty wishes for the success of the conference from the International Cotton Mission which is now studying the cotton growing possibilities of Brazil.

Ex-Gov. R. I. Manning of South Carolina said that the canal joining Manchester and Liverpool was symbolic of the union between Great Britain and the United States. He regretted the efforts of yellow American journals to foster anti-British sentiment, but declared that they were not representative of the real feeling of the United States.

Count Hemptienne, of Belgium, stated that the canal was one of the world's most remarkable engineering feats. Lancashire speakers declared that it was proving itself of great benefit to the cotton industry.

The delegates returned by rail to Manchester.

National Niagara Blue R and National Niagara Blue R. Conc.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., announces the production of a new direct blue under the name of Niagara Blue R, which for the convenience of the trade is offered in two concentrations. This product will be found very useful for the production of certain effects not obtainable with the blues now on the market.

Niagara Blue R dyes bright reddish blue shades of moderate fastness to light, washing and alkali. It is distinguished by its excellent exhausting properties, being suitable for application even in a cold bath. This property makes it of distinct

value for padding and jig dyeing processes. An after-treatment with formaldehyde or copper sulphate renders the shade somewhat redder and improves the fastness considerably. After-treated with copper sulphate, Niagara Blue R is suitable for better grades of material to which the fastest direct colors are ordinarily applied.

Diazotization and development with Beta Naphthol yields indigo blue shades of good fastness to washing, rain water and cross dyeing. So applied, Niagara Blue R is suitable for the production of indigo blues to replace the use of sulphur blues for the dyeing of goods to be subsequently rubberized where freedom from metallic salts is essential.

Niagara Blue R is suitable for union dyeing. It dyes wool and silk much weaker and somewhat redder shades than cotton. Its very clear discharge will render it of considerable value to the printing trade. Other uses for which Niagara Blue R is recommended are the dyeing of paper, leather, wood chip and allied materials.

WALLS

for

OFFICES
COMMUNITY HOUSES
COTTAGES

Strong—Attractive to the eye—Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.
—INC.—
North Holston, Va.

DRAKE CORPORATION

"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

PASSAIC, N. J.

Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton:

Bleaching Oil. Kier Boil Assistant.

Cream Softener. White, Creamy and Odorless.

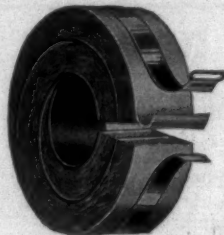
Hydrosulphite. For stripping and discharge printing.

Indigolite. For indigo discharge.

Soluble Oils.

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991



PYRO - BESTOS Underground Pipe Insulation

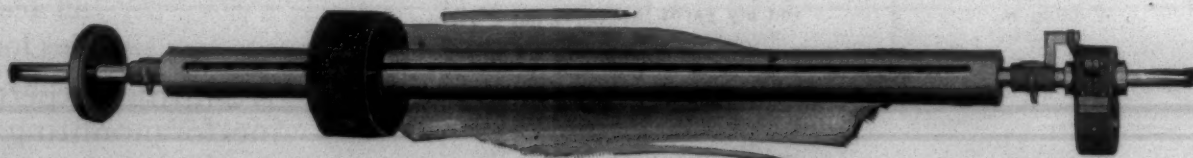
Before you arrange for any more underground Pipe Insulations, it will pay you to know something about Pyro-Bestos. It is the product of practical men and is offered as the most durable and efficient underground Pipe Insulation. It is insulation and Conduit combined, requires no brick or concrete trench, absorbs no moisture and does not admit water or allow heat to escape at section joints and its simple but efficient method of installation and combination of underdrain, trench floor and pipe bed reduces greatly the trenching cost. Lasts longer than wood, in fact indefinitely. Easily applied and of reasonable cost. Is water repellant—does not absorb moisture like Infusorial Earth or the loose filling in Tile Conduit systems, all of which materials acting like a wet sponge held against the piping soon rusts in the piping. No materials of an absorbent nature should be placed around underground piping. Test all underground Insulations offered you by placing a fragment in glass of water.

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Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

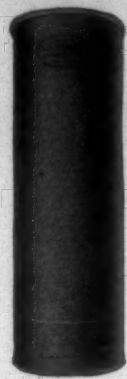


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



Seamless

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always rolls up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameters. And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY

Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept: 12 Pearl St., Boston

C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,
Resident Manager

Home Office — Wilmington,
Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington
and Newark, Del.

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES



The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

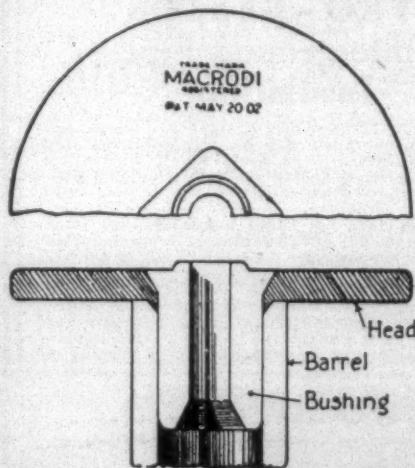
Works and Main Office

85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.



The Macrodi

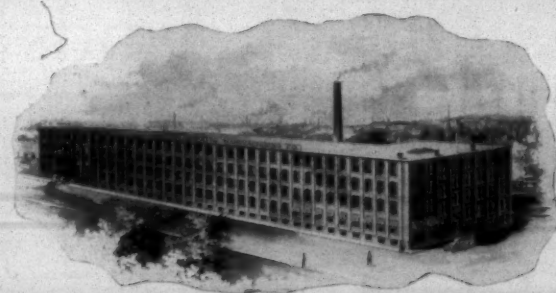
FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the
hardest mill use has demon-
strated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the
added traverse with corre-
sponding increase in yardage—
an important feature of this
spool. Prompt deliveries in two to
three weeks after receipt of
order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of

CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets

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Hand Cards

Top Flats Reclothed

Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines

Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with mach-
ines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
Southern Offices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Sou. Agent

1126 Healey Building Phone Ivy 2571

ATLANTA, GA.

The Unorganized Trade of the World.

There is more need of an economic organization of the world than political organization, for people can live under any sort of government. Food, shelter and clothing are universal needs, and more essential than any particular politics. If necessities can be cheapened and their production increased by friendly co-operation, the result would benefit all peoples on both sides of the bargain, in degree rivaling the unrealized hopes from the League of Nations. Americans who disfavor the increased production of cotton are not internationally minded, but are selfish to a degree beyond approval by more generous countrymen. There's more profit and longer life for the industry in natural plenty than in artificial scarcity leading to costly competition. Instead of there being too much cotton, there is too little cotton being used, and the correction of the excess by underproduction is being overdone. It will be surprising if the unprecedented fall of the price of cotton—the greatest in the shortest time known—is not followed by a memorable rebound. In precaution against such extremes, a world organization might establish reserves in times of abundance to be released in times of scarcity.—Edward A. Bradford in The Annalist.

Financing Europe.

It is seen as the great duty of American banking to exercise its financial leadership in guiding foreign investments of the nation, first, so that they shall hasten the recovery of world economic equilibrium, and second, so that the mass of securities that will come into American hands shall be based on such sound underlying values as to place the safety of the principal and the certainty of the income beyond doubt. Above all, the fundamental rules of investment demand safety of principal, certainty and sufficiency of yield and marketability of the securities created. It may become desirable in time to provide a certain degree of mass financing by means of the investment trust plan, through which so vast an amount of British foreign investing has been carried out. Well-managed investment trusts constitute a

highly effective kind of organized investment for a nation's earnings abroad, making it possible for the savings of thousands to be invested in productive ways. The time may come when America's best interests in the investment of American capital abroad will require that it carry with it in some instances control or participation in management, not only to conserve the investment directly, but also to influence the purchase of war materials as an aid to broadening and shaping America's foreign trade along the most desirable lines.—John Oakwood in The Annalist.

World Investments.

To hold and thoroughly attain international financial leadership we have a double task ahead of us, that of supplying with our available capital not only the needs of our own country for new capital, but the needs of the world. We who like to 'think big' have the chance of our lives. It is becoming more and more apparent that at least for a number of years to come, the principal source of liquid capital will be this country and if we can, therefore, brace ourselves up to the measure of the opportunities before us, it will be possible to achieve a per capita wealth and prosperity in this country through our wise investments both here and abroad, which will be quite remarkable and insure this country's future for generations to come.—J. George Fredrick in The Financial World.

Among the morning batch of culprits haled before a Cleveland magistrate was one man, whom the judge addressed thus:

"The charge against you is that you attempted to hold up a pedestrian at two o'clock this morning. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Not guilty, your honor. I can prove a lullaby."

The judge smiled in spite of himself. "You mean an alibi."

"Begging your honor's pardon, it was a lullaby. My wife will swear that at two o'clock this morning I was walking the floor with the baby."

Remembrance is like a moonlight of the mind, and it can touch the ruins of other years with a softened light.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One Twenty Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
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CHECK DEFORD STRAPS

MADE FROM

NUMBER ONE BELT STOCK

Mill Strapping of All Kinds.

**Distributed by Leading Jobbing Houses
Throughout the United States**

If your dealer hasn't them in stock write
our Boston office, 729 Atlantic Avenue.

The DEFORD Co.

Baltimore

Boston



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

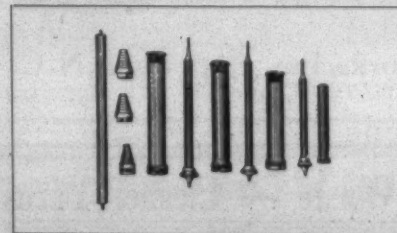
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

**Softeners
Agents,**

Finishings

**S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.**



JORDAN MFG CO.,

**Bobbins
Skewers
Clearer Rolls
and
Dogwood
Cones**

Home Office and Plant No. 1

Monticello, Ga.
Plant No. 2, Toecane, N. C.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

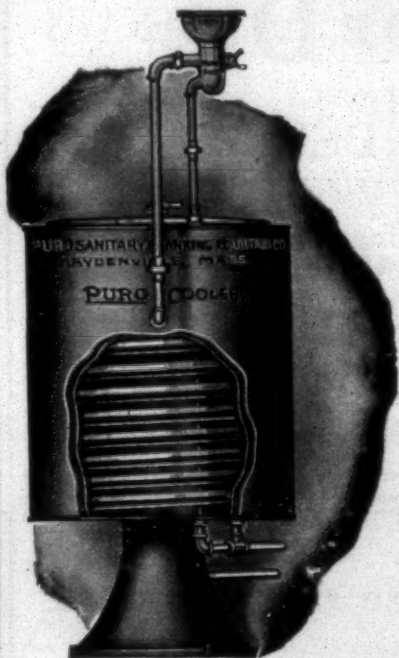
**Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
Tallowes and Gums**

Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.
Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.
Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

CHATTANOOGA ;:: TENNESSEE



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.**

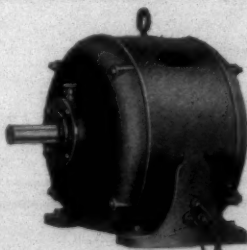
Southern Agent

E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

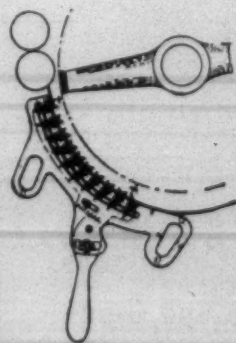
Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and
end brackets. Grit and dust proof
ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON
motors make possible the selection of equipment to
meet the particular requirements for any
service. Write for bulletin 402.



High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N. C.
Distributors WATSON Motors



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we
cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt
our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will en-
able you to manufacture stronger and cleaner
yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.
Send for large list that have already adopted
them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending June 21, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	70	80
Aileen Mills	—	51
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	109	125
Anderson Cotton Mills	67	69
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	275
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	—	225
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	125	140
Augusta Factory	40	50
Belton Cotton Mills	—	98
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	220	235
Bibb Mfg. Co.	98	101
Broad River Mills	140	161
Brogan Mills	—	71
Brown Mfg. Co.	275	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	100	120
Clifton Mfg. Co.	103	107
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	185
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	6	10 1/2
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	235	250
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	111
Cash Mills	—	25
Climax Spinning Co.	110	120
Crescent Spinning Co.	70	76
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	180
Consolidated Textile	18	20
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	85
Dacotah Cotton Mills	425	455
Dixon Mills	100	110
Drayton Mills	—	60
Dresden Cotton Mills	210	230
Dunbar Mills	90	93
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	—	84
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	92
Durham Hosiery "B"	22	30
Eastern Mfg. Co.	75	86
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	55
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	125	180
Efrd Mfg. Co.	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	125
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	300	306
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	102	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	175	210
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	68
Gibson Mfg. Co.	170	—
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	64	66
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	375
Glenwood Cotton Mills	120	131
Gluck Mill's	89	93
Greenwood Cotton Mills	185	—
Grendel Mills	130	135
Hamrick Mills	—	161
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd.	97	100
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	160
Inman Mills	70	80
Jennings Cotton Mill	210	251
Judson Mills	—	246
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	94
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	145	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	220	265
Limestone Mills	—	151
Lola Mfg. Co.	110	121
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	105	120
Laurens Cotton Mills	97	100
Majestic Mfg. Co.	125	150
Marlboro Cotton Mills	51	53
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	102	110
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Myers Mill	—	77
Myrtle Mills	110	136
National Yarn Mill	125	141
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	180
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	190	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	95	99
Oscola Mills	—	250
Parkdale Mill	—	145
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	135
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	103	108
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	120	130
Panola Cotton Mills	—	190
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	92	103
Poirsett Mill's	—	105
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	100	115
Rex Spinning Co.	—	125
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	92	—
Ridge Mills	—	73
Riverside Mills (par \$12.50)	7 1/2	8
Riverside and Dan River	270	310
Rowan Cotton Mill's Co.	74	81
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	75
Rhine-Houser Mfg. Co.	75	—
Saxon Mills	—	100
Semphal Cotton Mills Co.	100	110
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	47	50
Spartan Mills	104	110
Sterling Spinning Co.	71	76
Superior Yarn Mills	85	90
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	24	26
Union Buffalo Mills	—	40
Union Buffalo Mills 1st pfd.	70	72
Union Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	31

Victor-Monaghan Co.	71	73
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	100
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	75	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	160
Watts Mills 1st pfd.	—	85
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	71	80
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	72	80
Wiscasset Mills Co.	215	—
Williamston Mills	200	250
Woodside Cotton Mills	113	115
Woodside Cot. Mills, pfd.	69	70
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	250

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending June 20, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	105
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	64	70
Aragon Mills	200	250
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arcadia Mills	200	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Banna Mills	—	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	225	—
Belton Cotton Mills	—	115
Brogan Mills	—	72
Calhoun Mills	—	215
Chesnee Mills	—	275
Chiquola Mills, com.	125	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	—	73
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	110
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	175
Cowpens Mills	—	80
D. E. Converse Co.	—	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	165	240
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	125
Drayton Mills	60	72
Dunbar Mills, com.	—	95
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	76	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	—	72
Gainesville Cot. Mills, Ga., com.	100	—
Glenwood Mills	100	125
Gluck Mills	86	90
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	200
Greenwood Cotton Mills	200	—
Grendel Mills	100	150
Hamrick Mills	—	160
Hartsville Cotton Mill's	305	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitage Mills	100	—
Inman Mills	80	90
Inman Mills, pfd.	81	—
International Mills, com. (par \$50)	38	—
Jackson Mills	—	235
Judson Mills	—	215
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	90	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	175	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	80	85
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	110
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	150
Marlboro Mills	51	55
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	143	180
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Monarch Mills	108	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	100
Ninety Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	100
Oconee Mills, com.	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills	90	95
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	130
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Panola Mills	—	100
Pelham Mills	—	110
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	110
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	140
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	125	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poinsett Mills	—	95
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50)	6	7
Saxon Mills	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	55
Spartan Mills	105	111
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	21	23
Tucapau Mills	—	30
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	23	27
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	73	77
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	32
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	74	76
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	99	101
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.	—	85
Whitney Mfg. Co.	200	—
Williamston Mills	—	120
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	71
Woodside Cot. Mills, com.	—	100
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	85	—

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—The knit goods market seems to be in a very satisfactory position according to reports coming in and a spirited demand for hosiery is noted. Deliveries of spring underwear continues to lag and there is a shortage of bathing suits.

The hosiery situation is in excellent shape at the present time, in the opinion of many selling agents. Many lines which up to a few months ago could not be moved through any price reduction, are now cleaned up, and buying for the past few days has taken on renewed vigor, it is declared. By far the greatest shortage confronts the buyers in women's silk hose. The fact that no full fashioned silk hose to speak of has been manufactured in many months has resulted in not only moving the stocks of seamless silks, but has also resulted in better business all along the line.

Many concerns say they are sold up until December, others less fortunate, have nevertheless sold up for several weeks in advance, and have little desirable offerings for the buyer looking for spot delivery.

A continual stream of reorders from jobbers who failed to anticipate their requirements for the present season is what the mills have to contend with, said one selling agent in reviewing the situation in respect to women's garments in both low and high end merchandise.

"The reserve stock which we built up this year," he said, "was considerably smaller than in other years, as buying during the early part of the season did not warrant us going ahead and stocking up with merchandise we could not sell. The supply we did have is now entirely exhausted, but we will continue to make goods for immediate delivery throughout this month and part of July. While others are talking of opening for next year, we are continuing to make goods until the last jobber is taken care of although we have turned down a lot of good business that we could not possibly take care of in time for sale this year."

Emphasizing the shortage existing in bathing suits, particularly in misses' and children's medium priced garments, Leo Baron, of the Long Island Knitting Mills Company, who returned from a selling trip through the Middle West, called attention to the fact that retailers and jobbers in the West are doing a tremendous business on bathing suits.

Mr. Baron said that the bathing season in Chicago is now on in full swing, fully six weeks earlier than normally. Merchants have moved all of the stocks on hand and are now combing the market for anything in bathing apparel, he said. Suits for misses' and children are simply off the market.

Deliveries of spring underwear continue to lag because of the inability of mills, with inadequate forces, to turn out the merchandise. In the Schuylkill Valley, some of the mills are paying learners in the finishing departments at the rate of fifteen dollars a week. When the depression was at its height, forcing plants to shut down, workers drifted away to other parts, some of them got jobs in fields unrelated to the knit goods industry, and when the underwear and hosiery mills started up again, it was found that there was actually a scarcity of labor.

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Cotton Goods

New York—Progress at the carpet auctions indicates an early closing of the sale as large buyers have been taking up substantial balances and thus hastening the work of those who are conducting the distribution. The lower prices named on tapestries at this sale is accepted as a reflection of a supply and demand condition at retail. The consumer wants the better goods even in the medium priced lines and it has been easier to sell them.

Cotton goods merchants find their markets very spotty. Prints, percales, draperies, gingham, wide sheetings and some other goods are still active. In fine goods, organdies, pongees, certain styles of printed wash goods and swisses, things go well. But when a market is sought for many of the other wash goods staples in voiles or lawns, it is found necessary to make very low prices to attract attention or move out the lines. The trade is steadily being adjusted to a basis of sub-normal production and consumption.

Print cloth markets have been holding steadier than other gray cloths because of the full sales of printed goods by the users who handle percale and prints and the many varieties of draperies now so generally popular. Brown sheetings are somewhat easier, but not in consequence of offerings at lower prices. Agents do not think the time is one where price is the controlling element in making sales, hence they will consider lower values only on a firm offer and for a quantity that makes it worth while to consider the figure suggested. There has been more activity of late in many of the fine combed yarn goods, and stocks of some plain constructions have been taken care of in the trade.

The weakness in Southern colored cottons referred to frequently of late has resulted in formal offers at lower prices on some lines formerly in active call. Plaids, chevots and other goods used freely in the South when business is good have been selling slowly and price concessions have been made to stimulate future buying for normal distribution. The new concessions vary from 7½ to 10 per cent. The absence of export trade on goods of this character is a feature adding to the weakness of goods in the domestic market.

There is some business being done in fine plain goods for Indian linens

and for general converting purposes. It is not general, but there are some converters whose plans for the long future are clear enough to justify them in placing some business with selected mills. The cleaning up of desirable qualities of combed yarns, organdies, pongees and batistes has made good progress in the past week.

Print cloths continued quiet, with further declines in raw cotton. No material price changes were reported, although buying interest was lacking. For Southern 64x60, 5.35 yard, 6½ cents is considered the market, and limited trading at this figure was reported. The general idea was, however, that this price might be shaded for large quantities.

There was some business in 68x72s, 4.75 yard, at 8 cents. Some trading in 64x56, 5.50 yard, for August, at 6½ cents, had been reported.

Southern, 60x48, 6.25 yard, were quoted at 5½ cents. For Southern, 72x76, 4.25 yard, 8½ cents continued reported; 10½ cents for spots of Southern 80squares, 4.00 yard, and 10½ cents for August-September; with 10½ cents for contract Eastern.

Jobbers report a very moderate business consisting principally of small lots for quick shipment, and the booking of a fair advance business for fall.

Prices in primary markets are: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4½ cents; 64x60s, 4½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 7 cents to 7¼ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 2.20s, indigos, 15 cents; staple prints, 11 cents; staple gingham, 12 cents; dress gingham, 15 cents to 17 cents.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—There are soft spots in the cotton yarn markets, resulting from the pressure of a few spinners to sell. As a rule, when quotations are asked the majority of responses indicate a disinclination to trade under present conditions.

It is reported two-ply 20s warps are obtainable at 23½ cents, but the average quotation is 24 cents. Two-ply 30s warps are easier at 28 cents, and concessions might be had. Nevertheless it is contended that there has been little or no accumulation of yarns as compared with three or four months ago. There is also said to be less distressed yarn or spot yarn pressing for sale. As a general rule spinning mills in the South are stated to be fairly comfortable as to stocks of yarn and needs for money.

As far as this market is concerned, the much-heralded strike in Southern cotton spinning mills has fallen flat. Advice received here by yarn factors with Southern connections indicate that the strike movement has been much less important than at one time threatened.

In Southern frame spun carded cones, prices have yielded a trifle in practically all counts, reflecting a dwindling demand in this branch of the yarn business. Southern combed yarns have not been as active in June as he refore and the bulk of current sales appears to be taking place at the lower end of the existing range of local dealers' quotations, but with the higher quotations for each count still being maintained as the basis of dealers' asking prices, while the spinners keep on with the pretense that they are holding production beyond a given date for still higher prices than are quoted in this market.

Forward-looking yarn dealers, however, are not entirely discouraged over the results for the first half of June, although trading has been productive of no profits. It is now believed here that practically every factor in the entire textile industry has become convinced of the futility of looking for a boom to bring back some measure of prosperity. Seasoned opinion among the yarn men never expected such a boom. The period of acute deflation in yarns has been over since the end of March, it is asserted. Anything further along this line, as far as yarns are concerned, can only be comparatively insignificant, it is felt here. The period of chasing rainbows, relating to artificial booms, is also about over, according to the yarn men, and with the entire business world also showing disillusionment as to a sudden return of flush times, it is confidently hoped that there will be a corresponding grasp of the fact that achievement of a steady volume of profitable business means a long, hard pull, with competition governing every move and with all factors making their plans on this basis from now on.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s	21 @	2-ply 26s	26 @
12s to 14s	23 @	2-ply 30s	28 @
2-ply 16s	23 @	2-ply 40s	38 @
2-ply 20s	24 @	2-ply 50s	55 @
2-ply 24s	24½ @		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
6s to 10s	21 @	36s	36 @
10s to 12s	22 @	40s	38 @
14s	22½ @	50s	54 @
16s	23 @	60s	61 @
20s	24 @	Upholstery	
24s	25 @	Yarns	
26s	25½ @	8s, 4 & 5-ply	15 @
30s	27½ @		
Duck Yarns			
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	
8s	21 @	10s	23½ @
10s	21½ @	20s	24½ @
Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s to 12s	21 @	24s	25½ @
14s	22 @	26s	26 @
16s	22½ @	30s	28½ @
20s	24 @	40s	39 @
22s	24½ @		
Southern Single Skeins			
6s to 8s	21 @	20s	23 @
10s	21 @	22s	24 @
12s	21½ @	24s	24½ @
14s	22 @	26s	25½ @
16s	22½ @	30s	28½ @
Southern Frame Cones			
8s	22½ @	22s	24½ @
10s	22½ @	24s	26 @
12s	23 @	26s	27 @
14s	24 @	30s	28 @
16s	24 @	30s extra	29 @
18s	24 @	40s	36 @
20s	24½ @		
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s	56 @	2-ply 60s	80 @
2-ply 36s	66 @	2-ply 70s	87 @
2-ply 40s	66 @	2-ply 80s	101 @
Combed Peeler Cones			
10s	36 @	28s	45 @
12s	37 @	30s	49 @
14s	38 @	32s	49 @
16s	39 @	34s	51 @
18s	40 @	36s	55 @
20s	41 @	40s	59 @
22s	42 @	50s	73 @
24s	43 @	60s	83 @
26s	44 @		

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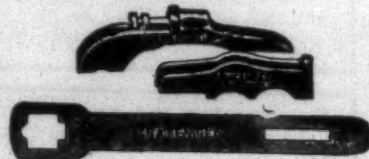
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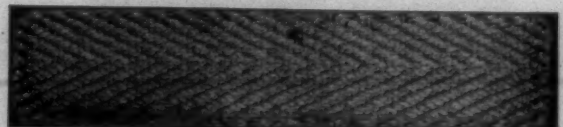
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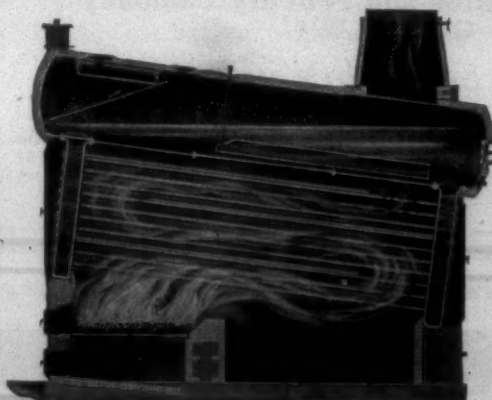
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WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work, have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning,

preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, osanaburs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

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WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

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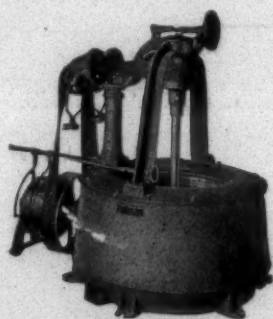
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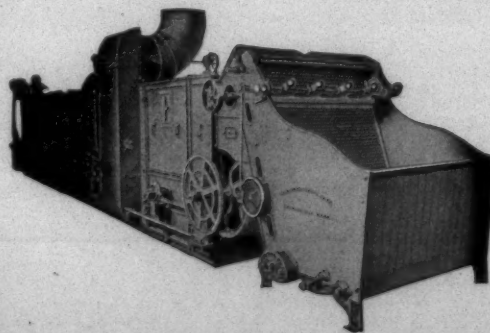
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